VOL. 14.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, ARPIL 16, 1858.

NO. 33.

Professional and Business Cards.

JOHN F. HERRING. INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
WILMINGTON, N. Cl
where he can be found when not engaged in out-door business.

April 2, 1858—31-1y*

THOMAS W. PLAYER,

TNSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

March 19, 1857-29-1y. JOS. T. WALSH.

ATTORNEY AT LAW AND SOLICITOR IN EQUITY,

CONWAYBORO', S. C.

WILL PRACTICE IN THE COURTS OF LAW AND

Equity for Horry and the adioining Districts

Equity for Horry and the adjoining Districts. Dec. 7—78-3m-15-3-m*.

CLARK & FELT, COACH AND CARRIAGE MAKERS, Corner Third and Princess streets, opposite R. H. Grant's Livery Stables, Wilmington, N. C.,

BUGGIES AND ROCKAWAYS constantly on hand. Repairing of all kinds, Painting and Trimming done in the neatest and most substantial manner. Orders solicited and promptly attended to. Terms, cash on delivery. March 5, 1858.—27-1y.

P. HEINSBERGER,

BOOK-BINDER AND BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER, Second Door on Alley South of Cape Fear Bank.
Particular attention paid to the binding of Monthly Publications; also, to Music, Law and Medical Books. Terms moderate, and orders executed with neatness and despatch.
Jan. 12th, 1858. W. H. McRARY & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS, corner Princess and Water street, Wilmington, N. C.

H. R. Savage, Cashier Bank Cape Fear, Wilmington, N. C. Col. John McRae, Pres't Bank Wilmington, do. do. D. A. Davis, Cashier Branch B'k Cape Fear, Salisbury, do. J. G. Lash, "" " Salem, do. J. Eli Gregg, President of Bank Cheraw, S. C. [Oct 17] JAMES O. BOWDEN,

T NSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES, WILMINGTON, N. C ALFRED ALDERMAN,

NSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES, WILMINGTON. N. C. Will give prompt attention to all business in his line.
25-1y GEO. W. ROSE

CARPENTER AND CONTRACTOR, WILMINGTON, N. C.

S. M. WEST,

A UČTIONEER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT.

JOSEPH L. KEEN,

CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER, respectfully informs the public that he is prepared to take contracts in his line of business. He keeps constantly on hand, LIME, CEMENT, PLASTER, PLASTERING HAIR, Philadelphia Press Brick, FIRE N. B. To Distillers of Turpentine,—he is prepared to put May 20—37-1y. up Stills at the shortest notice

WILMINGTON MARBLE WORKS,

G. MILLIGAN, proprietor, respectfully informs the public, that he is prepared to make and put up to order—Marble Monuments of all sizes, Tombs, Head-Stones, Furniture Tops, Mantles, Hearths, &c., of the best quality of American or Italian Marble, not to be surpassed in style or workmanship, and as cheap as can be procured from any establishment in the country, North or South. Iron Railing—50 different styles for inclosing family lots, from 75 cents to \$10 per foot, furnished and put up to order, N. B.—Orders from all parts of the country, accompanied

by the cash or satisfactory reference, will receive prompt attention; and all articles warranted to be as recommended, or WILSON'S HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT. SADDLES, Harness, Whips, Trunks, Leather, Oils, Condition Powders for diseased Horses, Coach Trimmings,

Carpet Bags, Valises, &c., the largest stock in the State, an sold wholesale and retail, at the lowest New York prices Harness and Trunks made to order, and repaired.

JAMES WILSON, Oct 15-34-1y-7-1y No. 5 Market st., near the wharf.

Coach and Carriage Manufactory-Clinton, N. C. Coach and Carriage Manufactory—Clinton, N. C.

BOLD ROBIN HOOD respectfully informs the
citizens of Sampson county and public generally that, having recently been partially burnt out, has rebuilt,
and his establishment is now in full operation in all its various branches. He is prepared to put up the PATENT
SPRING BUGGY, having purchased the right for the county
of Sampson; and hopes by strict attention to business to
merit a share of public patronage. He warrants all his work
to be made of the very best materials, and should any of it
fail in twelve months with fair usage, either in workmanship
or material, it will be repaired without charge. Persons
wishing to buy would do well to call and examine for themselves, as he does not intend to be surpassed for style, eleselves, as he does not intend to be surpassed for style, ele-

gance and durability.

**REPAIRING done in the neatest manner, at short notice.

**Mill Ink and Gudgeons made and warranted

NEGROES WANTED.

THE SUBSCRIBER IS IN MARKET FOR A number of likely Negroes, MEN AND WOMEN, BOYS AND GIRLS, for which the highest cash prices will be paid.

Those having such property to dispose of will find it their advantage to call on the subscriber at Wilmington.

DAVID J. SOUTHERLAND.

June 27th, 1856.

With the easy access afforded by Railroad to the Gulf at Pensacola, present advantages superior to any point either on the Atlantic or Gulf coast for investments.

For agricultural purposes, these Lands are valuable and worthy the attention of persons desirous of a location near the coast. The climate is salubrious; the country healthy and abounding with fine warter.

By order of the Board Directors.

THE PARTNERSHIP OF H. W. & L. G. GRADY IS BY mutual consent dissolved, and H. W. Grady has removed his Steam Mill to 71st mile post, W. & W. R. R. Thankful for past favors, he hopes to share the patronage of all in want of Lumber. A considerable quantity of Red Oak Lum-

ALSO:

The Steam Mill in Duplin County, near Outlaw's Bridge, belonging to H. W. Grady & Co., is yet in operation, and besides being convenient for the immediate vicinity, we can deliver Lumber at White Hall, whereby persons up and down Neuse River can be readily supplied. June 12, 1857.-41-tf

THE subscriiber would respectfully announce to the citizens of Wilmington and the public generally, that he has just selected in person, at the manufactories, and will receive during this month, the largest, best assorted stock of Cabi net Furniture that he has ever offered in this place. As he has had long experience in this business, and having pur chased his entire stock for cash, at manufacturer's torecash prices, he can offer rare inducements to purchasers.

following are among the articles to be found in Parlor Setts, complete in Mahogany and Walnut; Brocatelle and hair-cloth covering; Sofas and Tete a Tetes, a great variety, from \$13 to \$50; Mahogany and Walnut, Upholstered, Rocking and Easy

Chairs; Ottomans, Etageres and Corner Stands;

Centre, Sofa and Card Tables; Pier, Mantle and Oval Mirrors; Cane Seat Chairs from 75 cents to \$2½ each; Cane seat Rocking and Nurse Chairs; Sideboards and Secretaries; A beautiful lot of Chamber Furniture, setts complete; Bureaus, a great variety, from \$4 to \$50; Wardrobes, Washstands, Marble top, &c.; Bedsteads, Bedsteads, Bedsteads;

Towel and light Stands; Extension and other dining Tables; Work Tables, Toilet Tables, Teapoys, &c.; Also, a lot of superior Piano Fortes, Music Stands, Stool

Intending to sell goods low, his terms are cash, or on large bills, good negotiable paper, 90 days, with interest added. JOHN D. LOVE, No. 10 Front street, Wilmington, N. C. 286-12-50-tf

FOR SALE OR RENT. THE LATE RESIDENCE OF GEN. JOHN GRAY Bynum, deceased, corner of 6th and Orange Streets.
For terms, apply to N. N. Nixon, Esq., or C. T. N.
Davis, Esq., or to the undersigned, Cottage Home, Lincoln
County, N. C.

January 8th, 1858

19-tf

THE SUBSCRIBER IS NOW IN MARKET FOR LIKELY YOUNG NEGROES, from five to thirty

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Olls, &c.

PAINTS AND OILS. LRS. Pure White Lead;
5,000 lbs. Pure White Zinc;
500 lbs. Pure White Zinc, in Varnish;
500 lbs. Silver Paint in Oil;
50 bbls. "dry assorted." Pure

A. Silver Paint in
bls. " " dry assorted,
" Spanish Brown;
" Venetian Bed;
5 " Yellow Ochre;
5 " Linseed Oil;
5 " Lard Oil;
2 " Best Sperm Oil;
300 lbs. Chrome Green, in oil and dry;
200 " Yellow, in Oil and dry. For sale
W. H. Lippitt,
Druggist & Chemist.

wholesale and retail, by Oct. 2—5-tf

Schools.

LENOIR COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE. LENOIR COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.

MALE AND FEMALE.

LEVI BRANSON, A. B., Principal of Male Department.

MISS S. L. HAMPTON, in charge of Female Department.

THE SESSION IS NOW OPENING FINELY. OUR ACcommodations are good, and we are aiming at a high grade of scholarship. We hope to meet the educational wants of Eastern Carolina. Thanks to our friends for liberal nationage. atronage.

Board in advance, is \$6 50; Tuition from \$10 to \$15; Or

Board in advance, is \$6 50; Tuition from \$10 to \$20, namentals extra. For Catalogues apply to the Principal at Lenoir Institute, Lenoir County, N. C., or to W. HENRY CUNNINGGINS, Secretary. CLINTON FEMALE INSTITUTE.

THIS INSTITUTION will resume its operations again on MONDAY, the 14th of September, 1857.

The charges will be the same as they have been for the last year. Board \$10 per month, including washing, lights, L. C. GRAVES, A. M., who has served us so long and efficiently as Principal of the Institute, now also has charge of the Steward's Department, which renders it doubly sure that this department will be conducted to the entire satisfac-

Mr. Stradella will continue in charge of the Musical Department; and Mrs. Stradella the Department of Painting, &c.
H. A. BIZZELL, Sec'y Board of Trustees.
Clinton, N. C., Aug. 28, 1857.

General Notices.

LANDS FOR SALE. THE SUBSCRIBER will sell. (2,500) two thousand five hundred acres of LAND, immediately on the Wilmington & Manchester Railroad, about twenty-four miles from Wilmington. Some eight hundred acres of said land is the best of Hammock land, and can be very easily drained, with the finest range for cattle and hogs in this section of country.

J. A. ROBESON.

Westbrooks, Bladen co., N. C., March 19.—29-1m.*

NOTICE.

WILLIAM H. LIPPITT,

WHOLESALE AND RETIL DRUGGIST, and Dealer in Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c., corner of Front and Market sts., immediately opposite Shaw's old stand Wilmington, N. C.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING, at January term of Duplin County Court, qualified as Executors to the last Will and Testament of the late Wm. B. Hurst, hereby notify all persons having claims against the Estate to bring them forward, properly proven, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

Those indebted to the testator, are not the last Will and Testament of the late Wm. B. Hurst, hereby notify all persons having claims against the Estate to bring them for ward, properly proven, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of the late Wm. B. Hurst, hereby notify all persons having claims against the Estate to bring them for ward, properly proven, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of the late Wm. B. Hurst, hereby notify all persons having claims against the Estate to bring them for ward, properly proven, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of the late Wm. B. Hurst, hereby notify all persons having claims against the Estate to bring them for ward, properly proven, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of the late Wm. B. Hurst, hereby notify all persons having claims against the Estate to bring them for ward, properly proven, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of the late Wm. B. Hurst, hereby notify all persons having claims against the Estate to bring them for ward, properly proven, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of the late Wm. B. Hurst, hereby notify all persons having claims against the Estate to bring them for ward, properly proven, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of the late Wm. B. Hurst, hereby notify all persons having claims against the Estate to bring them for the late Wm. B. Hurst, hereby notify all persons having claims against the Estate to bring them for the late Wm. B. Hurst, hereby notify all persons having claims against the Estat ward, property parties, of their recovery.

Those indebted to the testator, are requested to make im mediate payment.

H. B. HURST, Executors.

N. J. FARRIOR, Executors. Mount. Olive, N. C., March 11, 1858.-28-6t*.

THE WARSAW HOUSE IS NOW OPEN, AND THE SUBSCRIBER SOLICIT the patronage of the traveling community and the public in general. Every exertion on his part will be used to render them comfortable during their sojourn with him.—His table will be always supplied with the best the market

His bar will be furnished with the best liquors that can be at all times. Passengers going North can buy through tickets to Wel

don, from the Agent at the Fayetteville Hotel, returning can buy tickets at the W. & W. R. R. Office at Weldon.

Passengers stopping at the Warsaw House can have their baggage carried to and from the Rail Road. The Stage arrives at Warsaw at one-and-a-half o'clock, A. M., and leaves for Fayetteville on the arrival of the cars at 7½ P. M.

Language and a deliver stage line representations. I have also a daily Stage line running to Kenansville, packages and small boxes will be forwarded to any point on the line.

N. FREDERICK, Proprietor.

STAGE AGENTS.—J. H. Roberts, Fayetteville; G. W. Atkins, Clinton; J. B. Southerland, Warsaw; John Campbell, Weldon; Isaac B. Kelly, Kenansville. Fayetteville Observer 6 months and send bill as above.

LL PERSONS ARE HEREBY FOREWARNED against A hunting, fishing, ranging stock, or in any other way trespassing on any of the lands of the subscriber, lying in Bladen or New Hanover counties, as the fullest penalties of the law will be enforced against all tresspassers.

Dec. 18, 1857.—16-5m*

CHARLES HENRY.

76,000 ACRES FLORIDA LANDS AT AUCTION.

76,000 ACRES FLORIDA LANDS AT AUCTION.

OFFICE OF THE ALA. & FLA. R. R. Co., \
Pensacola, Feb. 6, 1858. \
THE ALABAMA AND FLORIDA RAILROAD COMpany of Florida will sell at public auction before the door of the Court House, in the City of Pensacola, on Monday the 3d day of May, 1858, one hundred and twenty sections of land (according to the U. S. surveys) belonging to said Company, lying within the Six Mile limits on each side of said Railroad, being a portion of the Lands inuring to said Company under an act of Congress donating Lands to the States of Alabama and Florida for construction of certain Railroads in said States, approved May 17th, 1856.

The facilities afforded by the Road now in the course of construction from Pensacola to Montgomery, Ala., offers inducements for the opening of Turpentine Plantations, the erection of Saw Mills, &c., on the line of Road, unsurpassed in any section of the Southern country. These Lands being well covered with a heavy growth of pine Timber, which, with the easy access afforded by Railroad to the Gulf at Pensacola, present advantages superior to any point either on

Sec'y B. B. Ala. & Fla. R. R. Co. of Fla. 25-11t

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, | Court of Equity. SAMPSON COUNTY. James Cox, Uz. W. Cox, J. B. Cox,
Petition for sale of Real

B. Craddock, and others. B. Craddock, and others.

I appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that William H. Craddock and wife Ann B. Craddock, Purdie J. Pemberton and wife, defendants in this petition, are non-residents, it is thereupon ordered that publication be made in some paper in the State for the space of six weeks, in order that the said defendants come in and plead, answer or demur, or judgment pro confesso will be entered as to them and decree made according to the prayer of said petition.

Witness, Patrick Murphy, Clerk and Master in Equity for the County of Sampson, done at office in Clinton, the 9th day of March, A. D., 1858.

P. MURPHY, C. M. E.

WILMINGTON MARBLE AND STONE YARD.

THE subscriber having accepted the agency of several large establishments at the North, which will furnish him with no unlimited supply of finished or unfinished foreign or domestic MARBLE of all qualities, is prepared to fill all orders for MONUMENTS AND TOMB-STONES—and every other article in the line of the business, at reasonable

rates.
SCULPTURING, LETTERING, or CARVING, executed as well as can be done either North or South.
The best of reference can be given if required,
March 10 1854—27-tf JAMES McCLARANAN,

RHODE'S SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.

IN INTRODUCING THE ABOVE HIGHLY AUTHENTIcated article to the Planters of N. Ca., we omit any lengthened remarks, preferring to secure their approval by actual
tests and experiments, for which purpose we have made arrangements with Messrs. KEITH & FLANNER, of Wilmington, to receive orders for such quantities as Planters may
require, who will furnish it at our prices, (forty-five dollars
per ton.) with the simple addition of shipping expenses.

Messrs. K. & F. will also furnish a pamphlet containing
directions for use, together with letters from those who have
tested its value as a fertilizer by actual experiments.

Dec. 25—17-tf

B. M. RHODES & CO.

EXCHANGE HOTEL, WARSAW, N. C.
THIS HOUSE, FORMERLY OCCUPIED BY L.
Moore, has been newly fitted up by the subscriber for
the benefit of the traveling community and the public
at large. It is within a few yards of the Railroad Depot, and
is also convenient for passengers going either the Fayetteville or Kenansville stage routes. Passengers will be waited
on with pleasure at any hour of the night, and every attention will be paid to them that will render "mortal man happy," if happiness consists in good eating, drinking and
sleeping, and, to prove this is no humbug, call and see for
yourselves. EXCHANGE HOTEL, WARSAW, N. C.

General Notices.

STATE OF SORTH CAROLINA.

WHEREAS, J. B. B. MONK, B. V. CARROLL, L. A.
Werriman, A. M. Rackly and Milton K. Devane, have applied to be incorporated by letters patent—under the name and style of The Magnelia Male Academy, for the purpose of carrying on the business of Education and instruction of youth, at Magnelia, in the county of Duplin, for the space of thirty years—

And it appearing that the parties aforesaid have complied with the law in such cases made and provided—

Notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern, that lette a patent have this day been issued, incorporating the said parties and their successors, under the name and style above, the space of time, place and business, and for the purposes aforesaid.

Given under my hand as Governor of the State of North Caralina, at the Executive Office, in the city of Raleigh, this 31st day of March, A. B. 1858.

April 9, 1858.—32-4t.

THOS. BRAGG.

CATALOGUES SENT FREE.

G. G. EVANS. PUBLISHER AND ORIGINATOR OF THE

GIFT BOOK ENTERPRISE 439 CHESNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA. THE UNPARALLELED SUCCESS WHICH HAS AT

THE UNPARALLELED SUCCESS WHICH HAS AItended the subscriber in his distribution of Gifts to the
MILLION, induces him to make large and valuable additions
to his former extensive stock of new and popular books.—
His new, complete and classified catalogue of books, embracing all the Departments of Literature, is mailed Free to
any part of the country.

All books sold at publishers' lowest prices, and all the
new publications of the day added soon as issued. \$600 new publications of the day added soon as issued. \$500 worth of Gifts with each \$1000 worth of books sold; among

Gold Hunting Lever Watches, \$50 00 to 100 00 35 00 to 50 00 12 00 to 25 00 5 00 to 15 00 Silver Lever and Lepine Watches, Parlor Time Pieces, Vest and Fob Chains, Lady's Guard and Chattelaine do., 10 00 to 25 00 10 00 to 25 00 Silk Dress Patterns, Gold Bracelets, 12 00 to Cameo Sets, Mosaic Sets, Florentine Sets, Gold Pencils and Pens, 10 00 to 10 00 to 1 50 to Gents' Gold Pens, with cases, Gents' Bosom Studs and Sleeve Buttons, Lady's Breast Pins, 2 50 to 2 00 to

Ear Rings, and Gents' Gold Rings, Gents' Bosom Pins, Lady's Pearl Card Cases, 1 00 to 2 50 to Lady's Pearl Card Cases, 2 50 to 5 00
Portemonnaies, Pocket Knives, &c., 1 00 to 5 00
Articles of Gold Jewelry, and Gift Books,
not enumerated in the above, worth from 25 to 25 00
One of the named gifts presented to each purchaser of a book at the time of sale, although all books are sold at publishers' lowest prices. The complete and classified CataPlogues may be had without charge, by calling or sending

2 00 to

1 00 to

your address.
Liberal inducements to country Agents. Orders from the country promptly filled and the goods forwarded by express or mail same day. Address,

G. G. EVANS, G. G. EVANS,

439 Chesnut st., Philadelphia, Pa.

449 Chesnut st., Philadelphia, Philadelphia,

repute. He asks of the public a correct judgment in regard to his Gift Book Enterprise, for the honor, integrity, and success of which, he refers to all the prominent publishers in the United States. CLERK AND MASTER'S SALE

CLERK AND MASTER'S SALE

OF VALUABLE LAND AND SLAVES.

PY VIRTUE OF CERTAIN DECREES OF THE COURT

of Equity, held for the County of Duplin, on the 4th
Monday in March, 1858, on Thursday the 13th day of May, at
the Court House in Kenansville, I will expose to sale by public auction, the following lots and parcels of land in the
County of Duplin, viz: The tract of land now in the occupancy of John B. Hussey, known as the Tim. Murphy or Pocosin land, containing about 130 acres; the tract of land known
as the Sam. Houston land, containing about — acres; the
lot in Kenansville on which J. B. Hussey resides, containing
nine acres; the lot in Kenansville known as the
Sullivan Hotel lot, and also the lot adjoining the lot last referred to, and including the Stores or Offices and Stables,
belonging to the heirs of the late Hampton Sullivan.

ALSO, THIRTY-SIX VALUABLE SLAVES.

The Lands will be sold on a credit of six and twelve months,

The Lands will be sold on a credit of six and twelve months and the Slaves on a credit of six months, and the purchasers will be required to give bonds, with good and sufficient sureties, bearing interest from the day of sale.

JERE. PEARSALL, C. & M. E.

THE ONLY PERSONS AUTHORIZED by me to take orders for Wines, Liquors, and Cigars, or to collect money, are Messrs NATHAN VANBEIL and ISAAC LIEBER. B. LIEBER, 713 Market street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Orders forwarded by mail will receive prompt attention April 9, 1858.—32-3t. THE CERTIFICATE OF DANIEL BOURDEAUX, DEC'D. The CERTIFICATE OF DANIEL BOURDEACH, the CERTIFICATE OF DANIEL BOURDEACH, the Conference of Stock in the Wilmington & Weldon Rail Road Company being lost or mislaid, I hereby give notive to the Board of Directors of said Company, that I shall apply for a renewal of the same.

A. M. LAMB, Executor.

TOWN LOTS FOR SALE. THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR SALE ONE LOT, with two small DWELLING HOUSES on the same, and one VACANT LOT, situated in the Southeastern

part of the town of Wilmington. For particulars, apply to April 2d.--31-3m. J. B. KENNEDY. April 2d .-- 31-3m. MOLASSES BY THE BARREL.

OF THE BEST QUALITY, at 28 cents per gallon; Flour \$6 50 per bbl.; Sugar 9 a 12 cents; Rio Coffee 13 cents by the bag. For sale by MERRIMAN & NEWBURY. Magnolia, N. C., March 26, 1858 .- 30-4t.*

900 TO 1000 BALES OF COTTON PER ANNUM. AM STILL MANUFACTURING AT THE ROCKY MT.

MILLS, Edgecombe county, N. C., 900 to 1000 Bales Cotton per annum, and will deliver at any of our Railroad depots, free of freights, to punctual customers, on 3 months time, or discount of 21 per cent. for cash, COTTON YARN, SEINE TWINE, PLOW LINES, &c.

Orders addressed to WILLIAM S. BATTLE, Rocky Mt., Edgecombe county, N. C., will be promptly attended to.
March 25, 1858

TO COMMITTEE-MEN OF COMMON SCHOOLS IN TO COMMITTEE-MEN OF COMMON SCHOOLS IN NEW HANOVER COUNTY.

I HAVE RECEIVED "THE NORTH CAROLINA COMMON SCHOOL REGISTER," and hold the same ready for distribution. Each School district is entitled to one copy. Call at my office soon and receive them.

S. D. WALLACE,

Chairman Board Superintendents Common Schools.

Wilmington, March 13th, 1858.

FRONT STREET, GRANITE ROW, NO. 1.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS RECENTLY PURCHASED A large and attractive stock of Staple and Fancy DRY GOODS, for Cash, which will be sold for cash to the citizens of Wilmington, and surrounding country, at a very small advance from cost.

S. R. BIRDSEY.

SPRING NOVELTIES. BLACK and Fancy Silks, Muslins, Bereges, Mantillas, Stella Shawls, Parasols, Mitts, Kid Gloves, and everything in the Dry Goods line. Also, 50 cases Bonnets, trimmed in the latest Spring style; very cheap for cash, at S. R. BIRDSEY'S, On Front street, Granite Row, No. 1.

SELLING OFF AT COST.

THE SUBSCRIBER has on hand at his Shop, corner of Walnut and Water streets, a general assortment of CARRIAGES, of his own manufacture, which will be sold at cost. Purchasers will probably never meet with such an opportunity again here. Repairing done at short notice, and in the best manner, for cash only.

ISAAC WELLS.

RALEIGH, March 27, 1858. To his Excellency Governor Bragg:
Six:—Since your instructions, bearing date Dec. 26,
1857, relative to the communication of facts having re-

lation to the establishment of a National Foundry somewhere in the valley of Deep River, I have from time to time pursued my enquiries, and I now have the honor of communicating to your Excellency the additional infor-mation which I have acquired. This additional infor-mation, however, does not relate so much to the discovery of new locations of the metals, as to their composition; it amounts, therefore, simply to the determination of the chemical constitution of the ores already known to exist in this valley, with one exception, that of exis-tence of a fine bed of iron ore near *Buckhorn Falls*, and about six miles below Lockville. The existence of ore at this place was known at the time my report was made; but I wished to ascertain one or two facts respecting it, before it was placed among the reliable resources of this valley. The Buckhorn ore is a massive peroxide of iron. Its composition is similar to the well known specular ore, but it is of a dull red brown color, and without crystalization; and is extremely heavy.— Its streak is bright red, and it is rather tough, but is not difficult to break. It would strike one at once, on making but a slight examination of it, that it is a very

The vein is eight feet wide, and is contained in the Taconic Slates; in which respect, as well as in its composition, it closely resembles the ores of Lake Superior. On submitting this ore to analysis, I found it composed of

Silex, 4.79

According to the tables it contains 66.156 of metallic

This vein of remarkable ore, being situated near the Falls of Buckhorn on the Cape Fear, must become an important addition to the resources of this valley. It contains neither alumina, manganese or lime; and I have not been able to detect sulphuret of iron; and I believe it is free from any injurious foreign substance. It may be transported for manufacture to any point, either upon the Cape Fear or upon Deep river; and I cannot discover anything in relation to it, which can diminish its value for any kind of iron.

The next deposit of ore to which I wish to call your Excellency's attention, is upon the plantation which has been owned by Jonathan Wicker. It will be near the western line of Railroad leading from Fayetteville to the Coalfields, or about 6 or 8 miles south-west from acting officially, and some of the most striking facts are Lockville. This bed belongs to the coal formation. It elicited from members of the American party, also actforms a bed in the bituminous slates, and is from 2 to 4 ing officially. The tone of the whole voluminous record feet thick and very heavy and massive. It is of bright is the same from beginning to end, and the reiterated asbrown red color, giving also, as usual, the red streak of sertions of the witnesses, together with the overwhelmperoxide. It contains

Silex,......18.90

It contains malleable iron 56.84 per centum. It dif-fers from the preceding in containing more silica, but no matters injurious to the quality of the iron which may be manufactured from it. Following the outcrop of the bituminous slates south-westerly, I found a very prominent outcrop of the brown ore, usuall regarded as an ar-gillaceous oxide of iron, at Ivander McIvers, four miles rom Egypt. This has a dark brown color in the mass, but in powder is ochre yellow or yellowish brown. It is band, was found by him, some months after her very compact and heavy, and from its darker color in the mass might be suspected of containing manganese. very fond of perusing. The letter, which was literally This ore was worked in the Revolution, and it is said with good results. It is composed of

Silex, 2.00 early age of nineteen:
Carbon, 1.00 When this shall reach your eye, dear George, some

It contains 61 per cent. of metallic iron. The powder of this ore is of an olive green, and its fragments are Preparations are already being made to work this ore,

onsiderably from the foregoing ores. They contain Silica......40.00

acid, though I have reckoned it as a carbonate.

Another bed of limestone occurs at Ivadder McIvers. It is blue and somewhat seamy, but not crystalline.— It is composed of

connected with the coal series are co-extensive with that formation; but in this appendix to that report have thought necessary to speak lonly of it at those points where its outcrops form prominent masses in this series.

From the Baltimore Sun.

ges. It comprises the letter of Mr. Whyte, announcing his intention to contest the election; the reply of Mr. Harris and other preliminary papers. Then follows the testimony, which includes the statements and particular examination of one hundred and forty-four witnesses, conducted before Justices Hugh J. Morrison, Daniel E. Myers and John McAlister. The examination seems to

Gittings, his counsel. We have looked through a considerable portion of the testimony, with a view of making some selections for publication, but we might take a page at random, anywhere, and it would afford a revolting exhibit of the nature of the whole. The volume is, in fact, a record of the most shameless and audacious violations of law, collar to keep me from bustin' off my buttons. The of the most shameless and audacious violations of law, public order, the rights of suffrage and the decencies of society, that any official document presents in the United States. It betrays a systematic and persistent fraud at the several polls, thus laid bare to public inspection, and if we are to infer, from the manner in which the system was carried out in practice in the lower wards, the same sort of thing in the upper, we must confess that the aggregate majority of the sitting members for Baltimore is really the best evidence extant of the extreme moderation of the American party at the Congressional electric data.

And then I biled right over, and unbuttoned my coat collar to keep me from bustin' off my buttons. The widder saw I was a going to explode, or else collapse my widder saw I was a going to explode, or else collapse my windpipe, and she flung her arms around my neck, put her lips to mine, and cooled right down.

"Jehuel, dear!" said she, in an insinivatin' way, and a voice as sweet as a hand organ, "Jehuel, honey, I want ed to go to church to get mar—no I can t say it all; you finish the word Jehuel sweet."

"What word, marm?"

"Oh, you stupid; Jehuel, dear, I mean the word marticle of the American party at the Congressional electric data. tion of the American party at the Congressional elec-tion. For instead of 7,000 for Mr. Davis and 3,000 for Mr. Harriss, it would only have been at the cost of a little more effort to have doubled the majority in each

The evidence establishes beyond controvery the exclusion at will of naturalized citizens from the polls; the determination to do this; the atrocious manner in which it was done; the deliberate connivance of the regular police; the outrage and violence committed against individuals; the daring frauds by which the ballot boxes were crowded with illegal votes; the perversion of the ballot by striped tickets, and, in short, a history of wrongs so great as to justify the unqualified assertion, that the civil and political rights of the people were utterly subverted by organized ruffianism, throughout the whole mockery of the election of the 4th of November.

A considerable portion of the testimony is that of well known citizens, men of undoubted character, some ing testimony is direct to the fact that it was not "possible for the people of the District, at that election, freely and fairly to express their choice for a representative to Congress." The record is a sad commentary upon our boasted civilization and political liberties, for the conclusion is irresistible, that no despotism could more effectually disfranchise a people, and in a manner more humiliating than the democratic party of Baltimore were disfranchised by mob law at the last Congressional election.

Letter of a Dying Wife to Her Husband. The Nashville Gazette says the following most touching fragment of a letter from a dying wife to her hus-

day when you are turning over the relics of the past, I It contains metallic iron 67.24. There is sufficient carbon to give the ore a dark tinge resembling that of manganese. It is nearly all dissolved readily in Hy
drochloric soid. I now propose to pass to the brown magnetic ore of Magnetolite. It is found upon the plantation formerly owned by Mr. Tyser. The peculiarity of this ore is, that it is magnetic, and has undoubtedly been changed by heat from the peroxide to the protoxide. It is probably an altered blackband ore, as it still retains a portion of its carbon. Its color is brown—redish brown, and lies in lamina or regular strata, and is of considerable thickness. It was used also in the Revolution. It has often nestled close to your warm heart. For many ble thickness. It was used also in the Revolution. It ty; and hard, indeed, is it to struggle on silently and alone with the sure conviction that I am about to leave all forever and go down into the dark valley! "But, I know in whom I have believed, and leaning on his arm, I fear no evil."

Do not blame me for keeping even all this from you. How could I subject you, of all others, to such sorrow, as I feel at parting, when time will make it apparent to you? I could have wished to live, if only to be at your side when your time shall come, and pillowing your head upon my breast, wipe the death damps from your brow, and usher your departing spirit into its Maker's presence, embalmed in woman's holiest prayers. But it is not to be—and I submit. Yours is the privilege of watching through long and dreary nights, for the spirit's final flight, and of transferring my sinking head from your breast to my Savious's become Andrew shell she your breast to my Saviour's bosom. And you shall share my last thought, and the last faint pressure of the hand and the last feeble kiss shall be yours, and even when flesh tion of the carbonaferous slates. These limestones are dear George, where you will lay me. Often we stood by undoubtedly hydraulic, but may be used in smelting the the place, and as we watched the mellow sun-set as it

The Resurrection of Christ.

The following beautiful and descriptive extract is taken from sermons published under the title of "The Scotch Preacher:"

"Twice hed the sun gone down upon the certh and serion of nostile sentiment and action along the surrounding Free States will tighten upon their victim. And finally, perhaps after a desperate and bloody struggle, slavery is to go out on this continent. Such is the policy of W. H. Seward, the long-headed statesman of the North, the ruling spirit of the great

passed; the guards stood by their posts; the rays of the midnight moon gleamed upon their helmets and upon their spears; the enemies of Christ exulted in their sucmidnight moon gleamed upon their helmets and upon their spears; the enemies of Christ exulted in their success; the hearts of his friends were sunk in despondency and in sorrow; the spirits of glory waited in anxious suspense to behold the event, and wondered at the depth of the ways of God. At length the morning star arising in the East announced the approach of light. The third day began to dawn upon the world, when suddenly the contract of the specific states and upon their helmets and upon their helmets and upon their helmets and upon their success; the enemies of Christ exulted in their success; the hearts of his friends were sunk in despondency and in sorrow; the spirits of glory waited in anxious suspense to behold the event, and wondered at the depth of the ways of God. At length the morning star arising in the East announced the approach of light. The third day began to dawn upon the world, when suddenly are the spirits of glory waited in anxious suspense to behold the event, and wondered at the depth of the ways of God. At length the morning star arising in the East announced the approach of light. The third day began to dawn upon the world, when suddenly are the spirits of glory waited in anxious a conference will be held, and possibly some compromise effected. Possibly, in the House, a sufficient number may yield, under pressure, to carry Lecompton in the end. Of this we can form no adequate conjecture.

Doubtless great efforts will be made, by shuffling and the constitution back to be made anti-slavery before Kansas be admitted, a conference will be held, and possibly some compromise effected. Possibly, in the House, a sufficient number may yield, under pressure, to carry Lecompton in the end. Of this we can form no adequate conjecture. third day began to dawn upon the world, when suddenly the earth trembled to its centre and the powers of heaven were shaken. An angel of God descended; the guards shrunk back from the terror of his presence and fell is met and settled forever, the better. We trust there will be no fauther weathers are three or the part of prostrate on the ground; his countenance was like light-ning, and his raiment was as white as snow. He rolled the South.—Charleston Mercury. away the stone from the sepulchre and sat upon it. But who is this that cometh forth from the tomb with dyed with such an opportunity again here. Repairing done at short notice, and in the best manner, for cash only.

I. M. R.—All persons indebted to me will please call and settle immediately.

March 19, 1888—29-tf.

TURPENTINE AND FARM LANDS FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale his entire posses—and the south west branch of the Williams on the Creek, and South West branch of the Williams on the Creek and bots ides of the Road leading from Williams for the Jackscowille and Newbern, five miles of the Maington and the Month of the South West branch of the South West br

TERMS OF ADVERTISING

A Race with A Widow Merciful Jehosophat and big onions, what a time I've had with that widder. We chartered an omnibus for Third Congressional District.—We have received a public document containing the papers in the contested election case of the third congressional district, Wm. Pinkney Whyte, contestant, against J. Morrison Harris, contestee. The matter is presented at length, occupying a volume of three hundred and twenty large octavo parameters. When the superproper is the letter of Mr. Whate appearance of Whyte the superproper is the letter of Mr. Whate appearance is the contested and with that widder. We chartered an omnibus for two, on Christmas, and started. "Widder," said I, where shall we go to?" She blushed, and said she did not be appearance in the contested two, on Christmas, and started. "Widder," said I, where shall we go to?" She blushed, and said she did not be appearance in the contested two, on Christmas, and started. "Widder," said I, where shall we go to?" She blushed, and said she did not be appearance in the contested two, on Christmas, and started. "Widder," said I, where shall we go to?" She blushed, and said she did not be appearance in the contested two, on Christmas, and started. "Widder," said I, where she must say.

"Well, Jehuel, if you insist upon it, and I am to have my choice, I'd rather go to church."

"What for, wider?" said I.
"Oh, Jehuel, how can you ask me?"

"'Cause I want to know," said I. "Well, (blushing redder than a beet) it is such cold reather now, and the nights are so awful cold, and—oh, Jehuel, I cant stand it!

"Oh, pshaw, widder, spit it out; what do you mean?"
The widder riled; she biled right over, like a quart
of milk on the fire, and burst out with have been conducted invariably by Mr. Whyte in person, and on the part of Mr. Harriss by Mr. R. J. "If you can't understand me, you're a heartless brute. so you are." "Hold your horses!" said I. "What's all this about?

"Oh, you stupid; Jehuel, dear, I mean the word mar-

"Married, widder!" said I; "did you mean that?"
"Indeed I did, Jehuel, love!" "Look here, marm, my name isn't Jehuel Love, nor Jehuel Dear, nor Jehuel Sweet, I'd have you to know; and I won t get married to nobody but one, and you are

not the she." Oh, pewter pennies, but didn't she rave! She made one dash at me, I dodged, and she went butt up against the upper end of the omnibus. Crack went her comb, and smash went that bran new bonnet that I didn't buy tor her, and down she went with her face in the straw. But in a moment she rose again, and made one more dash at me. I dropped—she went over me and butted the door of the omnibus. The strap broke and out she went—her gaiter boots higher than her head as she struck the pavement.

"Drive on!" I yelled to the driver.

"Where to!" asked the driver.

"Woman overboard!" cried a passing sailor.

"Stop that White Coat—breach of promise—reward—Herald—publish," shricked the widder, in tones of mortal agony, while tears of blood streamed from her beautiful pug nose. "Drive on! drive on!" I shouted.

He started, so did the widder, and then we had it up the avenue, the buss having the start of about a hundred yards. Foot by foot the widder gained. Thinks I, Jehuel, you are a goner. I thought it best to lighten ship. So first I have overboard the straw.

Still she gained on me. Then overboard the cush-

where, so that we escape matrimony and the widder.

" To the devil-to Harlem-to Macomb's Dam-any-

ions. But still she gained. " More steam, driver, for mercy's sake!" I yelled. "We are going faster than the law allows now," he answered. "Thirteen miles an hour." widder run; she hove off he

bonnet and came up hand over hand. A thought struck me, so I off with my white coat and flung it right down in her path. She sprang on it like a she panther, and tore it to pieces. Oh, how they flew. I wept to see it go, but life is sweeter than a coat, and my tailor is making me a new one. Here we gained full two hundred yards, but on she came again. Once more I could see the green in her eyes—merciful Moses, how I felt.

"Driver," said I, "kill them horses or get another nile out of them."

"Will you pay for 'em?" he said.
"Yes, yes," said I, "only save me from the widder." By crackey, we did slide; the widow no longer gained, but she held her own beautifully. Thus we had it—out past the Red House-through Harlem-where Captain Graham, with three mounted policemen in vain attempted to catch us, he probably supposing that we were running away with some bank fund.

My only hope was in reaching Degroot's ahead of her,

for I knew they would hide me. We were on the bridge, and oh, Moses, the draw was up, and a sloop going through, "Driver," said I, "jump that bridge and I'll make your fortune for life, sure as you're born."
"I'll do it or die!" he cried. And he did it. The widder jumped after us, fell into the Harlem river, and hasn't been heard of since.

No More SLAVE STATES .- The application of Kansas with a pro-slavery constitution, as presented by her people, and passed by the United States Senate, has been rejected in the House. The South has suffered defeat on a vital principle, involving her destiny in the Union. What five appointed Governors successively failed to achieve, the treachery of Calhoun, instigated by Southern spoilsmen, has finally accomplished. The Legislature has been given over to the Freesoilers, and thus the issue is stripped of practicable advantage, and left a naked abstract principle. Whether a State recognising slavery shall be received into the Confederacy, is the question; and this, the voice of the Northern majority, assisted by Southern Know Nothings, has decided

in the negative. Clouds of doubt have, indeed, been raised by politicians and thrown around the Kansas question. We have heard much of Southern fraud, and much of violated popular sovereignty. But it must be manifest to all that this is smoke and dust. It is only an old stratagem used by the Black Republicans to blind the people of the South, and divert attention from the occupation of an advanced position towards securing Southern subjection and Northern rule. Under the sway of an increasing and overshadowing Northern majority, agitation is to go on. Slavery is to be undermined, weakened and worried out. Arizona, Northern Texas and the Indian Territory, and Missouri, Kentucky, Maryland and Virginia are to come in Free States. Tennessee and North Carolina are, then, to be beleaguered, until fatigue, famine and treachery do their work. famine and treachery do their work. As the circle narrows, the cordon of hostile sentiment and action along

all as yet was quiet at the sepulchre; death held his sceptre over the Son of God; still and silent the hours passed; the guards stood by their posts.

It is suggested that, as the Senate disagrees to the

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company assem-

bled at the Court House, in this place, yesteaday. Nothing was done in Congress on Monday last both houses adjourned over to attend Mr. Benton's fu-

Pullen, charged with robbing the Richmond Custom House last winter, has been sentenced to the then delivered by the Speaker to a Magistrate. He was Penitentiary for eight years.

There has lately been a very heavy freshet in the Mississippi River. Several plantations have been overflowed, and considerable property swept off. At latest accounts the water was falling.

Molasses .- Messrs. J. & J. L. Hathaway & Co. advertise in to-day's paper 585 hhds. of Cuba Molasses,

THE WHEAT CROP.—We are gratified to learn from our exchanges that the present prospects of the wheat crop of the Southern States promises an abundant yield Throughout Tennessee, Georgia and Virginia, the crop is said to look well, never better, and a full average crop has been sown.

. On Monday we had a very nice rain, just the thing for the season—to-day is beautiful—pleasant as one could, or should, wish to have it. Vegetation is spring ing up rapidly. It does us good to look at the lively appearance of the gardens in town-our own in partic-

From a despatch received here, dated Bos ton, April 12th, we learn that the Brig Albert Adams (for whose safety fears were entertained) was at Bermuda on the 16th March, with loss of rudder, sails and deck load. The A. A. cleared from this port on the 26th February, for Boston, laden with naval stores.

The remains of Hon. Thos. H. Benton have been, or will be, carried to St. Louis, Missouri, for final

It is stated that there will be no acceptance of the President, until after the passage of the deficiency bill. ers at Shanghai.

The Democratic State Convention.

It will be impossible for us to announce, before tomorrow, who has been nominated for Governor. Unfortunately, there is no telegraphic wire leading from Charlotte to any place north or south, so as to enable us to obtain any information short of the mail or the return of our delegates, of the doings of the Convention. We presume the Conveniion will adjourn to-day, if it did not do so last night.

We telegraphed to Raleigh this morning and have just before going to press received a reply, that nothing final as to the action of the Convention had been received at that place, by the cars which arrived there this morning .- Daily Journal of yesterday.

Lecompton in the House.

We received a dispatch from Washington City Wednesday afternoon, stating that the House of Representatives had, on that day, by the casting vote of the Speaker, acceded to the proposition of the Senate for the appointment of a Committee of Conference on the disagreement of the two Houses upon the bill for the admis-

"Ion," of the Baltimore Sun, says:—"It is supposed that the committee of conference will present either the Senate bill, or one very similar to it, and that in the course of the session it will be passed. While the question remains in doubt it will embarrass all other busi-

Messrs. Green, Hunter, and Seward, form the Benate

annual meeting of this society will be held in Newbern specie. on the third Tuesday in May next. See advertisement in another column. We have no doubt that the meeting will be a full one. The facilities for getting to Newbern are now as good as could be desired, the Atlantic Railroad having been completed to Goldsboro'. It is, no doubt, a pleasure, as well as an advantage, to the Medical fraternity of the State to meet together, as heavy rains. brothers, once a year and interchange opinions on the experience of a laborious practice for the past year. It is right that they should thus assemble, and impart to one another all the knowledge in their power of the causes and remedies for the cure of the different diseases our variable climate is continually subjecting the human

It will be seen from a letter in to-day's paper, from Washington, that Hon. Burton Craige has been insulted while in his seat in the Hall of the House of Representatives, by one Helfer, formerly of this State. We are pleased to learn that Mr. Craige's bearing on the occasion was that of calmness. We have no fear for our delegation. They are gentlemen fully capable of protecting themselves, and will, at the same time. see that the honor of the State is fully maintained.

The most worthy associate of the Journal finds himself in a tight place this morning. Up two nights with a sick child, having two sick "niggers" that wont take care of themselves, and divers other domestic afflictions hered to its amendments to which the House had preand affairs that require his attention-The Editor gone viously disagreed. It cannot be denied that the Senat to Charlotte to settle the affairs of the Democratic party has a right to refuse such a conference, a case exactly of the State, if not of the Union, for the Summer Cam- similar having been disposed of by the Senate in 1827, as paign—no murders to report, or Coroner's inquests to pended to this report.—Vide Senate document No. 57. record—the devil after him with a sharp stick for But the committee think it equally clear that such is not co-o-o-p-p-py, sir, and a thousand other little supernume- the usual and ordinary mode of proceeding in such cases. raries about the office to attend to—all at the same time It is usually esteemed more respectful and more conduand moment. Such is the state of affairs with us, that is to say, we of the Journal, this morning. Now is nt so strongly requires, to accede to the request for conferit pleasant to be Editor, especially when you have to ences even after an adhering vote. Such conferences rock the cradle, give emetics, attend the Engine to keep have long been regarded as the established and approved it cool with cold water, oil the machinery to make it run smooth, write Editorial, look over the papers, and find the committee think it unwise either to depart from the nothing worthy of our columns, make out receipts for practice altogether, or to abridge it, or decline to conmoney that we should have had ten years ago, &c., &c. All these things, and we don't recollect just now how All these things, and we don't recollect just now how think, in instances of a very peculiar character that a many more, we have encountered and got through with free conference invited by the House should be declined this morning before nine o'clock. Now we think our by the Senate. The committee recommend the adoption patrons should not expect much more from us, for a few days at least .- Daily Journal, 13th inst.

A SAILOR'S GREATEST WANT.—We remember once seeing a specimen of a sailor's letter, which ran in this wise :- 'Dear Jack-I want you to send me some pigtail tobacco, a tarpaulin hat, and a pair of duck trowsers. You must be sure and send the pigtail. The hat you this State, in a recent speech in the Senate, which we can get at Old Snigger's in Cheapside. If you forget everything else don't forget the pigtail. The trowsers they sell at Pewter Jimmy's are well sewed. Send me in disparagement of the South. The people of the State lots of pigtail.

Helfer in Trouble Again. WASHINGTON, April 12, 1858.

EDITORS JOURNAL-Sire :-Helfer, the individual formerly of North Carolina, who has been the subject of some remarks in the Senate the past week, by Mr. Wilson of Mass., and Mr. Biggs of your State, came into the House to-day immediately after the adjournment, and accosted the Hon. Burton Craige in his seat; some words passed. Mr. Craige behaved with great calmnes and moderation, and repeatedly told him he would have nothing to do with him, and took his hat to leave. Helfer then called him a cowardly pro-slavery scamp, when Craige struck him and a fight ensued. They were soon separated, and Helfer was taken into custody by the Sergeant-at-Arms and found to be armed with a revolver and a bowie knife. He was bailed until four o'clock, by Senator Hale of N. H., no prosecutor appearing. It is said neither Mr. Craige nor the North Carolina delegation desire any interference on the part of the authorities, deeming themselves fully able to protect both the honor of their State and their persons .- | tivity. Mr. Craige's conduct and bearing was fully approved by all

From Europe.

his friends.

The mail brings us additional news brought over by the City of Washington. Her dates from Liverpool are down to the 31st ult.:

The steamer Europa arrived out on the 29th. Bombay dates to the 9th state that Sir Colin Campbell was before Lucknow with 60,000 men and an attack

was expected on the 10th March. The report that the Spanish government has introdu eed the project of a law to abolish slavery, is erroneous.

Melbourne dates to February 15th had reached England. The import markets continued depressed. The shipments of gold to England since last mail exceeds £500,000 sterling.

Parliament had adjourned till after the Easter holi-

The telegraph has transmitted advices from India to March 9. Sir Colin Campbell was before Lucknow at the head of nearly 60,000 men, and it was expected he would make an assault on or about the 10th. Several scattering encounters are reported, in which the rebels

had been defeated with great slaughter. The King of Delhi's trial was still progressing. The statement that he had been convicted and sentenced is incorrect. The English ladies who are among the prisoners at Lucknow are with the Queen at that place, and

There is nothing later from China, but there are in teresting details of the last advices. The frigate Mississippi was at Shanghai, and the Minnesota was in Canton river. Martial law had been proclaimed in Canton. U. S. Commissioner Reed was going to Manilla until volunteers whose services have been tendered to the the time fixed for holding a conference of the four pow-

are said to be alive and well treated.

It had been reported in Paris that Count Persionv would become Minister of State at the head of Napole on's cabinet, but the report was contradicted. It is rumored that the Emperor Napoleon will again visit Queen Victoria at Osborne this year. The French government was giving serious attention to the commercial depression in France.

Later from California.

New Orleans, April 13.—The steamer Empire City from Havana, with dates to the 8th, has arrived. She reports that the steamer Star of the West, from Aspinwall, had touched there with \$325,000 in treasure for New York.

The treaty between the United States and New Granada had been ratified. The advices from California are unimportant.

From Oregon there is news that Lieut. Allen, who was reported to have perished in the snow, had arrived at Portland, having been abandoned by all his party ex-

cept one. Advices from Tampico state that thirteen Mexican reactionists had been captured by General Garza on board the British mail steamer. Garza had fired on an American vessel and endeavored to extort double duties. From Havana.—The Daniel Webster has also arrived from Havana, and reports that 350 more Coolies had arrived at Havana. Fetes had been celebrated all the week in honor of Prince Astarias, and there had been

nothing done at the markets. The U.S. steamer Fulton was in port.

SECOND DISPATCH. NEW YORK, April 13.—The steamer Star of the West brings the California mails of March 22d, and \$1,325,000 in specie. She left Aspinwall on the evening of April 4th.

The U.S. sloop of war Jamestown, left the same port the day previous for San Juan. The Star of the West connected with the Sonora

NORTH CAROLINA MEDICAL SOCIETY.—The ninth which brought down to Panama nearly \$1.700.000 in The California Senate has passed the resolution pre-

viously adopted by the Assembly, in favor of the Lecompton constitution. The Senate refused to provide for a constitutional convention. The Assembly has passed a bill to provide for funding

the floating debt of San Francisco. A large number of cattle have been drowned in the Upper Sacramento by the high water succeeding the

Mr. Sterall, the claimant of the slave Archy, has been arrested on the charge of kidnapping.

A movement is on foot to settle the Gadsden pur-

The Disagreement of the two Houses. The Washington Union says: A portion of the press and some of the members of Congress, seem to hold the opinion that the adherence of the house to its amedment of the Kansas bill precludes the possibility of any furth-THINGS IN WASHINGTON CITY.—A few days ago the er action by it tending to an agreement with the Senate. Secretary of the Interior, Mr. Thompson, was attacked Such an opinion is, however, not well-founded, as will be by Peter Besancom, Jr., of Louisiana, a discharged The following proceedings in the Senate, which are set clerk in the Pension Office. The Secretary overpowered forth at page 66 of Southerland's Congressional Manual, his assailant, and sent him to the Washington Infirmary under the head of conferences between two houses, presfor surgical treatment, he (Besancom) having had his ent a precedent applicable in every particular to the disagreement of the two houses on the Kansas bill: JOURNAL OF THE SENATE,

January 20, 1834. A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Franklin, who informed the Senate that the House had agreed to the first and had disagreed to the second amendment to the bill making appropriations in part for the support of the government for the year 1834.

consider the foregoing message from the House, announcing the disagreement of the House to the second amendment to said bill, and on motion of Mr. Webster the Senate adhered to the second amendment—yeas 34, navs 13—and the Secretary notified the House of the vote to adhere. Whereupon, January 24th, the House asked a

The Senate referred the request to the Committee on The House request a conference after the Senate adwill seen by the extracts from its journal, which are apcive to that good understanding and harmonious intercourse between the two houses, which the public interest mode of seeking to bring about a final concurrence o judgment in cases where the houses have differed, and form to it, in cases such as those, in which it has usually prevailed. It should only be, therefore, as the committee of the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Senate agree to the conference proposed by the House of Representatives on the subject matter of disagreeing votes of the two houses on the said amendments, and that three members be chosen to manage said conference on the part of the Senate.

HINTON ROWAN HELFER EXPOSED .- Mr. Biggs, of publish to-day, thoroughly and properly exposes this man Helfer, whose work was quoted by Senator Wilson will thank Senator Biggs for tearing the covering from

Details by the St

By the America at Boston we have the following ad ditional foreign news. The America passed on the 28th ult. in the channel, steamship Europa, from New York. England-Lord A. Loftus, secretary of legation at Berlin, will succeed Sir Hamilton Seymour at Vienna. Mr. Buchanan, minister at Copenhagen, will succeed Lord Howden at Madrid. Mr. Elliott, secretary of legation at Vienna, will succeed Mr. Buchanan at Coper hagen. Mr. Howard, secretary of the embassy at Paris will succeed Lord Normanby as minister to Florence .-Lord Chelsea will succeed Mr. Howard as secretary of the embassy at Paris.

General Peel announced in Parliament that it had een determined to grant a medal to all troops serving in India, and give a clasp for Delhi and Lucknow. Mr. Henly announced that government had no inten-

tion of introducing any measure in regard to passing tolls and local duties on shipping this session. The British government has decided, it is said, to repair and augment the fortifications of Malta, with ac-

FRANCE.—The Paris Constitutionnel of the 25th ha an article in large type on the alliance between France and England, in which the most friendly sentiments are expressed throughout. It says the duke of Malakoff personifies the alliance as a living memorial of common glory and common perils; and the Emperor could not make a choice more significant for the Queen and the

The Paris Bourse on the 21st exhibited an animation to which it had been for some time a stranger, and the rise in funds assumed a decided character.

Petitions, demanding a reduction of duty on sugar and coffee, were pouring in upon government in large numbers,

Spain.—Some disturbances had occurred at Valencia. and a few arrests were made, but quiet was easily re- ed by the ministry to appropriate the surplus revenues stored. There were also dreadful rumors of disturbances at

Saragossa. Russia.—Great agitation prevails in Russia in consequence of the opposition of the nobility to the emancipation of the serfs. Many great proprietors have fled to ded from the party, and ultimately formed a union with St. Petersburg in fear of their lives.

London, Saturday Morning .- The Daily News' city article says a decided improvement has taken place in the funds, owing to accumulation of unemployed money, coupled with relief to the feeling of expectation involved in the definitive issue of the Indian loan. The market closes to-day with great firmness, at a fresh rise of 1/4 per cent. Other departments of the stock exchange vere generally stronger. At the bank to-day there were no bullion operations worthy of notice. There was no increase in the applications for money at the bank today, but in the open market a better demand was experienced. First-class bills are still freely discounted out of doors at 21/4 a 21/2 per cent. It is remarked, however, that the terms for long dated paper have advanced, 4 and even 6 per cent. being paid in many cases for good six-months bills. This circumstance seems not altogether unconnected with recent decisions of the bank relative to re-discounts. Banks do not discount bills having more than 95 days to run, and smaller discount houses, finding their facilities diminish, do not care to lock up their funds in six-months bills. Foreign exchanges this afternoon were firm at Tuesday's rates.

Times City Article.—The funds opened steadily at the improved prices of yesterday, and subsequently experienced a further advance, which was well maintained .-The strength of the market is entirely consequent upon the state of foreign exchanges, and the general belief that the bank rate will, on Thursday next, be reduced to to-day, both in the discount market and on the stock exchange, but this is to be attributed nearly to the usual requirements at the end of the quarter.

Railway traffic returns for the United Kingdom show a decrease of £17,970 for the week ending March 20.

Important from Mexico.

Gen. Osollo-His Probable Declaration as President. NEW ORLEANS, April 10. The steamship Tennessee portant news from M Osollo has taken the city of Quadalaxara, capturing the entire government of Janerese. Janerese and his officers were permitted to leave the country unmolested .-Gen. Osollo was on his way back to the City of Mexico, and would probably be declared President.

The city of Vera Cruz still held out for the Constitutionalists. Tampico was besieged by Garza.

Fun with the F'S.

A famous fisher found himself father of five flirting emales-Fanny, Florence, Fernando, Francesca and Fenella. The first four were flat-featured, ill-favored forbidden-faced, freekled, frumps, fretful, flippant, foolish and flaunting. Fenella was a fine-featured, fresh, fleetfooted fairy, frank, free and full of fun. The fisher failed, and was forced by fickle fortune to forego his footman, forfeit his forefathers' fine field, and find a forlorn farmhouse in a forsaken forest. The four fretful females, fond of figuring at feasts in feathers and fashionable finery, fumed at their fugitive father. Forsaken by fulsome, flattering fortune-hunters, who followed them when and faltered, and fast was far in his flight. His five daughters flew to fall at his feet, and fervently felicitate On motion of Mr. Webster, the Senate proceeded to face, form and features, and frankly and fondly fixed Fri- specie held gives encouragement to the bank. day, fifth of February, for the affair to come off. There was festivity, fragrance, finery, fireworks, friccassed frogs, fritters, fish, flesh fowl and fermentry, frontignac, flip and fare fit for the fastidious; fruit, fuss, flambeaux, four fat fiddlers and fifers; and the frightful form of the fortunate and frumpish fiend fell from him, and he fell at Fenella's feet a fair, favored, fine, frank, freeman of the forest. Behold the fruits of filial affection!

> An invention for signalling on railway trains is described, the apparatus consisting of guttapercha tube ex- the American party will have no candidate of their parformed in sections—a joint for each car—and these are fastened together when in use. The tube is connected with an air-pump in the front and at the end of the train. in North Carolina "Distribution Democrats. By a stroke of this pump the air is forced through the tube to the opposite end of the train, and produces a very loud and shrill whistle at the mouth-piece which extends also in the hands of each individually officially connected out," two whistles signify "caution," and three whistles denote "danger."-Boston Post.

ABOLITION OF SLAVERY IN THE DUTCH WEST INDIES -The last arrival from Jamaica brought a draught of the provisional law for the abolition of slavery in the Dutch West Indies, liberating 50,000 negro slaves in Surinam. The Kingston Journal heartily approves of its provisions, regarding them as designed to avoid the social, commercial and political difficulties in which the British West Indian Colonies became involved by the general emancipation some years ago. Indemnity is made to the slave owners in proportion to the ages of the slaves. All children under five years to be unconditionally free. The emancipated are not to become the anrestricted owners of their own time and labor. They are subject to certain orders, which they may release themselves from by repaying to the government the the relief of the poor and aged.

Your friend,
N. B.—Be sure and remember the pigtail.
The last you sent me from Swab's had no strength in it.
P. S.—Don't forget the pigtail.

"I see," said a young lady, "that some printers advertise blank declarations for sale; I wish I could get one." "Why?" asked the mother. "Because, many statements by the content of ladies' booned skirts, that the railway train which the form adonted and they can then the same stamped out by machine separate parts of a watch are stamped out by machine separate parts of a watch are stamped out by machine separate parts of a watch are stamped out by machine separate parts of a watch are stamped out by machine separate parts of a watch are stamped out by machine separate parts of a watch are stamped out by machine separate parts of a watch are stamped out by machine separate parts of a watch are stamped out by machine separate parts of a watch are stamped out by machine separate parts of a watch are stamped out by machine separate parts of a watch are stamped out by machine separate parts of a watch are stamped out by machine separate parts of a watch are stamped out by machine separate parts of a watch are stamped out by machine separate parts of a watch are stamped out by machine separate parts of a watch are stamped out by machine separate parts of a watch are stamped out by machine separate parts of a watch are stamped out by machine separate parts of a watch are stamped out by machine separate parts of a watch with two or three folds of the watch watch without the the separate parts of a watch are stamped out by machine separate parts of a watch are stamped out by machine separate parts of a watch are stamped out by machine separate parts of a watch are stamped out by machine separate parts of a watch are stamped out by machine separate parts of a watch are stamped out by machine separate parts of a watch are stamped out by machine separate parts of a watch are stamped out by machine separate parts of a watch watch with the original parts of a watch are stamped out by ma

For the last quarter of a century few men have occu-pied a more distinguished position among the states men England than Edward Jeoffron townsenth Earl of Derby, now, for the second time, Prime Minister of England. He was born at Knowsley Park within a few miles of Liverpool, in 1799; was educated at Editor and Oxford, and entered the House of Commons in 1621. His grand-father, the eccentric old. more famous for his aviary, collection of rare and ous animals, well stocked wine cellars, and race horses than for his political services; and his father, Lord Stanley, being then alive, he acquired his early fame as a debater and a statesman under the name of E. G. Stanley. The death of the former in 1834, give him the

courtesy title of Lord Stanly, and at his father's decease, in 1851, he succeeded to the family honors and immense wealth. The earldom was created by Richard III, in 1485, and in lineal descent the present is the fourte Earl of Derby, and has become the Premier Earl of England since the Earldom of Shrewsbury became ex-

When Mr. Stanley first entered the political arena, he attached himself to the whig party, and took an active part in the opposition to the administration of the Earl part in the opposition to the adm of Liverpool. In 1827 he took office as under secretary for the colonies in George Canning's ministry; was ap-pointed chief secretary for Ireland in 1830 in Lord Gray's cabinet, and by the side of Henry Brougham, Lyndhurst, Thomas Babington Macauly, and Lord John Russell, fought bravely in the cause of reform, and contributed in no small degree to the passage of the famous reform bill of 1832. In the following year he exchanged the onerous duties of the Irish office for the secretaryship of the colonies, being then about the same age as his eldest son, Lord Stanley, who now holds the same office in the newly formed cabinet. When it was proposfor the established church in Ireland for the establishment of a national school system, Mr. Stanley differed with his colleagues, and, finding himself in a minority he and Sir James Graham, Lord Ripon, and the Duke of Richmond, until then identified with the whigs, seco-

the conservatives, under sir Robert Peel. In 1841, Mr. (then become Lord) Stanley accepted office as colonial secretary in 'Sir Robert's second administration. In 1844, during the lifetime of his father he was summoned by writ to the House of Lords as Baron Stanley, where his wonderful debating power was effectively employed in the service of his colleagues.

It was believed that there were serious differences of opinion between Lord Stanley and Sir Robert Peel on questions of foreign policy, the chief management of which was then confided to the Earl of Aberdeen; but the split between the two great conservative statesmen took place on the subject of the repeal of the corn laws, Lord Stanley retiring from the cabinet, and taking the leadership of the protectionists and the remnants of the tories. There was no more bitter opponent of Lord John Russell's whig ministry (1846-'52) than the beld and chivalrous Stanley; and on their resignation in February, 1852, the Queen sent for the Earl of Derby to form a cabinet, which he did by calling to his aid almost the same men as he has now chosen. For the most they had never held office before, and tho' many of them—Disraeli, Walpole, Pakington, and Sugden—were men of ability and power, they were wholly inexperienced. and were peculiarly unfitted to cope with a House of Commons, a majority of which was known to be of de

cidedly free trade opinions. Finding that he was too weak in the House to be able to carry on the business of the country with advan-21/2 per cent. Money was in rather increased demand tage, Lord Derby dissolved Parliament and appealed to the people. The result was, the return of a House still more decidedly opposed to protectionism than its predecessor. In December, 1852, the Derby cabinet resigned, after nine months tenure of office, under circumstan ces of peculiar difficulty and embarrassment. From that date to the present overthrow of the Palmerston administration, Lord Derby in the Lords, and Mr. Dis raeli in the Commons, have led a most bitter and uncompromising opposition to her Majesty's government. On every question of importance; the Crimean war; the mutiny in India; law reform; in short, on every question, foreign or domestic—Lord Derby brought to bear all his vast powers as an orator; his varied acquirements and admirable qualities as a debater, to defeat the gov-

> As a statesman Lord Derby certainly ranks among the first men of the age-and as an accomplished schol ar and as a refined gentleman, he is not surpassed by try, they were true to the engagements of ambition. any. In private life he is much esteemed by those whom he admits to his intimacy; but his haughty exclusive—were strong in the malignity of an implacable partizanis admits to his intimacy; but his haughty excusive were strong in the malignity of an implacable partizanism and austere assertion of the privileges of his order render him far from popular. At the death of the Duke of Wellington, he was elected by a unanimous vote Chancellor of the University of Oxford, which is one of the University of Oxford, which is one of the privilege of the university of Oxford, which is one of the university of Oxford, which is one of the university of Oxford, which is one of the university of the university of Oxford, which is one of the university of Oxford, which is one of the university the most envied positions in the United Kingdom, and is only conferred on the most eminent men of the day.

Bank Loans_New York. The amount of loans and discounts by our 53 city banks, according to the last report, is \$110,5000, and is most likely now over \$111,000,000. This amount, so first flourished. Fenella fondled her father, flavored their very large at a time when business is unusually contracfood, forgot her flattering followers, and frolicked in frieze without flounces. The father, finding himself The worthy manager of the Clearing-house—George Lyforced to forage in foreign parts for a fortune, found he man, Esq.—gives it as his opinion that the loans may could afford a faring to his five fondlings. The first four were fain to foster their frivolty with fine frills and fans, be danger from any excess over \$115,000,000. We fit to finish their father's finances. Fenella, fearful of think there is reason to be cautious now, in all financial flooring him, formed a fancy for a full fresh flower. Fate operations, for \$111,000,000 is too large for the mercanfavored the fish factor for a few days, when he fell in cantile and commercial business transactions. The sum with a fog; his faithful filley's footsteps faltered, and must include a portion of the Treasury notes held by the food failed. He found himself in front of a fortified for- banks, as we know some bank officers include such astress. Finding it forsaken, and feeling himself feeble sets in the amount of loans, which strictly speaking they and forlorn with fasting, he fed on the fish, flesh and fowl are not, for they are of the character of stock investments; he found, triccassed and fried, and, when full, fell flat on but all banks do not dot do this. The sum of \$111. the floor. Fresh in the forenoon, he forthwith flew to 000,000 must also, we think, include a great deal of the fruitful fields, and not forgetting Fenella, filched a "extended" paper which the banks are "nursing" to dat minit I stuck by him fur fear sum interested pussor fair flower, when a foul, frightful, fiendish figure flashed forth; "Felonious fellow, fingering my flowers, I'll finish large for a depressed state of business, as compared with you! Go say farewell to your fine felicitous family, and last Spring. These "loans and discounts" of course are face me in a fortnight!" The faint-hearted fisher fumed credits. What credits? We should like to know what soon as she smelt dat she smelt a rat. She knocked to proportion are loans to brokers—that is, loans on call.— de man's do' but no answer. Den she broke de do' her father's footsteps, and flung her faultless form at the the consequence when these loans are called in? Cau- it wasn't no use. We had to send for the sturgeon. foot of the frightful figure, who forgave the father, and tion is needed. Some bank officers have informed us De sturgeon cum, and made a decision here in de neck fell flat on his face, for he had fervently fallen in a fiery that in their opinion the loans are high enough, and they nie de borox, which reached as fur as de equilbrum fit of love for the fair Fenella. He feasted her fill, fas- do not wish to see them extended, but extended further reached into de sarafogus, and putting a cortven in de cinated by his faithfulness, she forgot the ferocity of his they will be we have no doubt, as the large amount of decision, gub it a poke wid a dipatchlus, when out flew

New York Day Book, 10th inst. From the Petersburg (Va.) Express.

North Carolina Politic We extract the following from the letter of an esteem ed correspondent in North Carolina: "Political excitement in this State has run pretty high, though not evinced by mass meetings or any other

of the usual public demonstrations. "It is now well understood throughout the State that ending through the whole length of the train. It is ty in the field for Governor, but it is not known who hey will support. Mr. D. K. McRae and Mr. A. W. Venable are both mentioned—they being what are called

"The State Democratic Convention will assemble at Charlotte next Wednesday to nominate a Democratic candidate, and the contest is now narrowed down to Hon. close to the engineer. Printed instructions are placed John W. Ellis and W. W. Holden, Esq. The friends of both these gentlemen will urge their names strennous with the train, which state that one whistle means "look ly, and no one can tell on whom the choice of the convention will concentrate. It is very certain, however, that harmony and fraternity will prevail, and no matter who is nominated, he will receive the cordial support of the entire Demrcratic party in the State, and there can

be no question as to the result. "It is pretty generally understood that as soon as the Kansas bill passes the House of Representatives, Col. Biggs, one of our Senators, will be appointed Judge of the Federal Court, Vice Judge Potter, deceased, and

Mr. Clingman will then be appointed to fill the seat in the Senate vacated by Col. Biggs.

"Mr. John A. Gilmer, the only Know-Nothing Representative from this State, occupies quite an unenviable position, and one which the people of North Carolina will not forget. Mr. Gilmer asked the people for their votes for Governor of the State two years ago, and was beaten. If he would try the same thing again this year he will be very apt to find that he is 'no whar.' Better amount of their freedom money. All are compelled to contribute to a fund for education, nursing the sick and contribute to a fund for education, nursing the sick and contribute to a fund for education, nursing the sick and contribute to him." good bye to him.'

How to Cool WATER.—If it is desired to cool water

Un I shrear mit mine good grashus, pon top de people, so much as a barrel of sourkrout, un two pushels of lager

Un by himself he trinks dis doast, "Ich liben die Vaderland. midout you couldst Dietsche verahter for he vold nix Inglish gasproken ven he'd say, "Specklehbecks-von-grossen-dunder-un-blitzen-nutdeswimegrahdle-seipouthe conflicting testimony it is somewhat difficult to get at the true state of the case, which will undoubtedly pens-die-dobbleshm," you couldst nix undershtand.
Dis fine Olt Dietchen Shentleman von of de goot olt kind. prove to be that while women and children were some

His noze vas red ash a beetle, yaw by dunder dat ish drue, His mout pout fourdeen inches wide, his eyes vere plack ash

He pelongs mit de fresangerbund un he vas a turner too, Un poledicks makes mit him nix difference, but ven you comes mit de Maine lickers law, to dake avay his lager bier, den py dam dat vas so someding new. To dis fine Olt Dietchen Shentleman von of de pestest kind.

Dis fine Olt Dietchen Shentleman he vent to ped drunk efery night, somedimes ven dere vas coming rount elections under fellers he'd fight:
Un slouk dem on de koup mit a touble barrel'd powies knife,
but I don't dink dat vas rite,
For ven von of dem beeples haf dis head preaked into his
noze all ofar his face, un vas nearly drowned mit a big
stick, I tell you somedings rite avay shust now dat vas a

sorry sight, To dis fine Olt Dietchen Shentleman von of de goot olt kind

his main, Dough he vas kilt von two ash six eight dozen couple times, he shumps up and fites again,
Dill his hed vas all splitted open down his pack, un den de
blood comes down like rain;
Un py and py comes dere de coroner mit a shurry un sit on

im about dwenty-two hours ash tree quarters, un skqueeze all de preth out of his pody, den dey prings in a verdigrass, vot he dies from prandy un vater on de

Does dis fine Olt Dietchen Shentleman de supject of dis song.

From the Richmond South.

The Six Sepoys. The second defeat of the Bill for the admission Kansas, determines the fate of the measure. Instead of indulging unavailing regrets, the people of the South will prepare to execute justice upon those who have be-trayed their interests.

Despite the special pleading of the Southern Sepoys. there is no difficulty in fixing the guilt on the responsi-ble parties. Undoubtedly, if every Northern Democrat had supported the policy of the administration, the Kansas bill would have passed the House of Representatives. But, with what justice can we complain of the conduct of these men, when they only imitate the example of

Southern Representatives? It was bad faith in the followers of Douglas to juterrupt their political associations and co-operate with Black Republicans, in an enterprise against the administration and the Democratic party. This much, however, may be offered in extenuation of their treachery, they were at least true to the interests and prejudices of their section. Not so with the Southern Sepovs .-These gentlemen have no excuse of principle or sectional bias to urge in justification of their criminal course.-They did violence both to their personal convictions and to the interests of the South; and their defection is susceptible of explanation only upon the hypothesis of a

purely selfish motive. In this view the treachery of the Southern Sepovs will provoke a hiss of contemptuous indignation from the Potomac to the Rio Grande. The decision of the issue was under the control of these six adventurers. If they had yielded to the pressure of their own associates, of as.—if they had hearkened to the importunate degestions of patriotism, to which we may well suppose them insensible—if the six Sepoys had thrown their votes on the side of the South, instead of in the Black Republican scale, the controversy would have been adjusted, and the equality of the slave States established upon an impregnable basis. Though false to their coun-

hered to their purpose with a tenacity which repelled every appeal of patriotism. The admission of Kansas was defeated by the treachery of the Southern Sepoys. Thus the adjustment of the controversy is postponed to an indefinite period.— The rage of sectional agitation is inflamed afresh. Kansas is repulsed from the Union, the principle of non-intervention violated, and all the advantages which the South anticipated from the repeal of the Missouri restriction sacrificed beyond the chance of redemption.—

The following sample of "darkey" talk is characteristic and amusin

"So you had a bad susancide at your house lass nite, Sam," said a colored gemman, on meeting his colored crony, a waiter at a hotel.

Oh, yes, Lemuel, dat we had-it almoss scart me into takin' a drink. He was jist from California, wid heeps of newspapers. He cum ober de Jerecipelus by de Niggerauge rout, and put up at our house prebious to his 'ribal. I tort de man was out ob his hed, bekase he gub me a shillin' as soon as he laid eyes on me-from might get a hold ob him. De next mornin' as the chambermaid was agwone up stairs wid a skuttle ob coal for These, we are afraid, have been unduly extended, for the doun, and dar laid de man wid de boots on, and in he him. Frantically and fluently he unfolded his fate. public have sold more stocks than it has bought, and the troat was a stickin' in a bottle of lodium. She hollered Fenella, forthwith fortified by filial fondness, followed excess is held by means of these loans. What will be and we all ketched hold ob de bottle to pull it out, but

de bottle, and all was safe," "What was safe, Sam, de man?" "No, de bottle-de man was ded afore de sturgeon cum; but he had to do sumfin to earn a feeler.

"Wus dere anything found in de pockets, Sam?" "How do you 'spose I know? Do you tink I'd put my hand in to feel. What you mean to insinewate." "Oh, nuffin-only I neber seed you hab sich good close on afore, dats all.'

THE GLUCOSE OF THE GORGHUM CHANGING TO CANE Sugar.—Dr. Agustus A. Hayes, of Boston, Assayor of the State of Massachusetts, who has made occasional conthe public during the present year, because of his opinion that the sugar of the Chinese cane would in no case granulate and yield pure cane sugar. An abstract of his paper read before the Scientific Convention at Montreal was published in No. 52 of Volume XII of the Scientific American. His investigations, in conjunction with Dr. Bacon of the same city, were compiled and published in an article which he furnished for M. Olcott's Sergho and Imphee." Subsequently, however, he had made further examination of his samples of syrups, and to his great surprise found that large masses of actual cane sugar crystals had formed in them. The samples of glucose which Dr. Hayes had in his possession turned into crystalline sugar, by simply standing a certain length of time. Efforts have been heretofore made by chemists, but without success, to obtain crystal sugar from glucose, hence it was concluded that such a conver sion of it was impossible. The chemical change referred to, Dr. Hayes announces to be something entirely new, and that it will largely enhance the value of the

A LESSON IN ARITHMETIC.—Teacher—"Suppose I lect them as examples, rather because longer service has were to shoot at a tree with five birds in it, and kill made their names familiar to the public, than for any dethree, how many would be left?

John-" Three, sir." T .- No, two would be left, you ignoramus." J .- " No there wouldn't; the three shot would be left, and the other two would be flied away.'

Hare in his "Guesses at Truth," has this epigram-Progress of American Arts.—A watch manufactor drinking in warm weather, and ice cannot be obtain matic characterization of French beauty—" France, the tory has been established in Waltham, Mass., where the ed for this purpose, let it be kept in an unglazed earthen only country in civilized Europe where beauty is of the

The Hoop Train.—Such quantities of steel are being turned out by a Connecticut firm for the manufactors for sale; I wish I could get one." "Why?" asked the mother. "Because, ma, Mr. G.——is too modest to ask me to marry him; and perhaps if I could fill a blank declaration he would sign it."

The Hoop Train.—Such quantities of steel are being turned out by a Connecticut firm for the manufactors from \$40 to \$120 per month in the form adopted and they can turn out about ten thousand perhaps if I could fill a blank declaration he would sign it."

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The Hoop Train.—Such quantities of steel are being turned out by a Connecticut firm for the manufactors from \$40 to \$120 per month in the form adopted and they can turn out about ten thousand perhaps if I could fill a blank declaration he would sign it."

The Hoop Train.—Such quantities of steel are being turned out by a Connecticut firm for the manufactors from \$20 to \$20 per month in the form adopted and they can turn out about ten thousand perhaps in the form \$40 to \$50 on farm.

The Hoop Train.—Such quantities of steel are being turned out by a Connecticut firm for the manufactors from \$40 to \$50 on farm.

The Hoop Train.

The

From the N. Y. Courier & Enquirer, April 8. The treatment of the Sepoys and insurgents in India was discussed in Parliament on the 19th of the past month. During the debate it was stated that many of the stories which have been circulated regarding the atrocities of the Sepoys, had not the slightest foundation. It is but a short time since that it was said a number of women and children had arrived in England who had been cruelly mutilated; but it seems that the Committee who were appointed to seek out and relieve these persons were unable to find any traces of them. spondent of the Times stated, that when at Delhi he did not hear of any atrocities being committed there, but was told that no doubt such had been committed at Cawnpore. When he reached this place, the peo-ple said "We've nothing of the sort here; but there is no doubt that atrocities did take place at Delhi." Amid

In regard to the manner in which the war has been waged against the Sepoys, it is evident that little or no quarter has been given. A late telegram from India. stated that 1250 of the rebels had been cut down, with a loss of only three men; while a recent letter says, we are hanging them by the dozens, every Sepoy, without charge, is hung at once, and any man concealing a Sepoy is at once executed. The editor of the India Mail says in a late number, that he hoped against hope, that the first burst of fury would pass away and give place to a stern, impartial sense of justice. Yet British magistrates write exultingly of the number of misguided men whom they have executed. One says, that he had already hanged 95 human beings, and that he hoped to complete the round hundred on the morrow. An officer says, "Every village where telegraph wires or telegraph posts are found injured, has its head man hanged." After a battle in which the Sepoys had been routed with great slaughter, an officer writes, "We champagned that

times murdered the alleged atrocities were rarely, if ever

night, and drank confusion to the Pandies. These accounts tend to throw some light upon the manner in which the English troops are revenging the wrongs suffered by their countrymen. The Governor-General, Lord Canning, has been repeatedly denounced by the correspondents of the English press, because he was unwilling that an indiscrimidate war should be waged, and that all the insurgents should be put to the sword. His humanity, and the wisdom of his policy, are now being acknowledged in England, while the ridiculous stories regarding his sympathy for the Sepoys are found to be groundless. During the recent debate in Parliament the opinion prevailed on every side that while the provocation had been great, a terrible revenge had been taken-that not only humanity called for change in the manner of dealing with the mutineers, and that justice should temper mercy, but that it was not the policy of England to widen the breach between her and India, since the latter was to be governed not by an overpowering army, but partly through her own people. This change of feeling will gratify good men everywhere, and will redound infinitely more to the credit of England than the vindictive sentiment which for a time had the ascendancy. Clemency is a Christian virtue; and there is no feeling of the human heart more absolutely heathenish than revenge.

Bones for Manure-How Prepared.-Get a joiner to put together a rough box—something like a cooler for steamed food, but lighter at the sides—say eight feet long by three or two feet six inches high, and three feet wide, dovetailed and joined with white lead. The box prepared, put in the water of the preparation first, then the sulphuric acid, allowing one-half more bulk of water than acid, and one-half less weight of acid than bones; that is, to a gallon of acid allow a gallon and a half of water, and to one hundred pounds of bones allow fifty pounds of acid. To the water and acid the bones must now be added, (finely broken up into half inch fragments, or less,) mixing the whole intimately and equally. This done, cover up the box or tank with straw or old sacks, whom a majority supported the bill for the admission of laid on pieces of wood, or have a rough wooden lid to the box, and then allow the whole to star mands of their constituency, to say nothing of the sug- forty-eight hours. The process of manufacture will then be complete. In anticipation of its necessity I would recommend the careful accumulation of house ashes, during the year, kept in some dry place. When the operation above detailed is completed, put the ashes in a heap in a convenient position for the tank; make there a basin at the top of the heap, and lift the dissolved bones out of the tank, placing them in the basin; turn over the entire heap with shovels two or three times, till the whole is well mixed, and the preparation will then be perfectly fit to be handled, or at least spread with shovs from a cart on the soil. This process may be attended with a little trouble at first, but once or twice done, the difficulty is past, and no one giving his attention to the matter will afterwards regret his perseverance.

Another method, requiring patience and attention, but which is good when immediate application is not desired. is to use a water-tight hogshead or cask, put in a layer of bones at the bottom four inches thick, a like layer of good dry unleached ashes, alternating in this manner until the cask is full. Keep this compost wet constantly with water from nine to twelve months, occasionally adding a small quantity of sulphuric acid to the water used, to fix the ammonia, and you will find the bones decomposed and available as a manure. We know no better method available to the farmer and practical on a small scale. Another time we shall say more of the value of super-phosphates, and of their application. Let us premise, however, that none of our readers need shudder at the idea of becoming too scientific in consequence. Our aim shall be to make our articles the medium of practical information, such as every farmer may comprehend and practice.—Emory's Jour. of Agriculture.

We copy from the Richmond South, the following indication of the United States Senate. It was elicited by the showers of opprobrium the Black Republicans

are now heaping upon this conservative body: There may be exceptional instances of ignorance, inefficiency and corruption in the American Senate. Its dignity may be impaired by the buffoonery of a Hale. its character sullied by the infamy of a Sumner, and its intellectual excellence marred by the vulgar stupidity of a Wilson; but taken all in all, the virtue, genius and leportment of its members are on a level with their exalted station and grave responsibilities.

Survey the Senate Chamber in the American Congress, and the mind is elevated by the impression of social refinement, intellectual power and personal dignity, which the appearance of its members conveys to the spectator. If we descend to the details of individual history, in that group we will find more of virtue, wisdom and celebrity than in any other representative body on earth. There sits one-facile princeps Senatuswhose statesmanship and eloquence impart fresh lustre to the reputation of a commonwealth, already pre-eminent in the annals of the Republic. There is another who has acted the hero in battle, and the sage in the affairs of civil administration. That Senator of erect and imposing stature, after a life of romantic adventure in peace and war, signalized his name in history by bringing a new empire into the embrace of the Union. This one is equally distinguished for executive ability, as manifest in the Government of his native State, and for power of thought and speech, as displayed in the essays of the political philosopher and the utterances of the accomplished orator. Here is another who led the van of civilization in the conflict with the wild Indian and the rugged obstacles of the primeval forest.

But why attempt to discriminate when all are distinguished by some special gift or some signal service? It is no hyperbole of ambitious rhetoric, it is no extravagance of national vanity, to affirm this of the American Senate. Cynical scribblers may essay to disparage its character as they indulge a fashionable lament over the degeneracy of the times; but no man of observation and judgment will admit that it exhibits any decline from the highest point of its former glory. If there be not three such men on its floor as Calhoun, Clay and Webster, all will allow that it presents an average of ability and reputation far above the contemporaries of the illustrious orators. Hunter, Davis, Benjamin, Douglas, Seward, Fessenden, Toombs and Hammond would be hardly matched by the men of any period. We se-

cisive superiority over their associates. "A love-sick young pair who had only a dollar, To pay to the priest for a conjugal collar, Were told by the parson, 'his regular fee

Were told by the parson, 'mis regular fee
For marrying people was always a V.'
"Nay, then,' quoth the swain, 'good parson now come!
A dollar, I'm sure, ought to marry us some;
'Tis all I have got; you can take it you know,
And marry as far as the money will go!'" Snow in Georgia.

ATLANTA, Ga., April 13.—There was a slight fall of snow at this place this morning.

To make an excellent jam—squeeze six or eight wo-men now-a-days, into a stage-coach.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

dent from each Congressional District, John McDowell being the selected one from our District. A committee of twenty-four was appointed to draft and report resolutions. They reported a platform at nine o'clock last night. It is good and unexceptionable. Passed a strong the sudden madness has not been ascertained. resolution in the recommendation of Deep River Foundry. No balloting for Governor until nine to-day .-Ellis has a clear popular majority of three thousand State represented except nine.

Kansas. - The Last Constitutional Convention. The third edition of Kansas conventions adjourned on the 3d instant after a session of less than a fortnight. A correspondent of the St. Louis Republican furnishes that paper with the subjoined particulars of the constitution, till I saw the devil poke his head out of the windy. and of various scenes that occurred in the convention: The constitution is Topeka revamped. The principal points are as follows: The right to bear arms is guarantied to individuals; slavery is prohibited of course; bail may be refused in capital cases on strong presump tion; election frauds are a bar to the future exercise of the elective franchise; in cases of libel the defendant may testify. At all elections free male citizens having residence in the State six months, and ten days in the precinct, and all free males of foreign birth having resided in the United States one year, in the State six months and ten days in the precinct, and who has declared his intentions, may vote. The thing goes into details most confoundedly, and if ever it should be the organic law of the State it would need be rechanged pretty much through. The ayes and noes are to be recorded on the journal of the legislature on every bill passed by either branch.

The convention was attended by delegates from nearly every county, but it was neither a full nor a fair expression of the will even of the free-State party. Claiming 28,000 voters in the Territory, and basing their apportionment upon 21,000, the convention was appointed by and respectfully solicit your votes. about 8,000 voters, all told. The nigger question caused considerable of trouble during the session, and many harsh things were said by those radical members whose aim it is to elevate the blacky a little above the superior race. Several counties instructed their representatives to go against the nigger suffrage. Hence Linn and some other counties signed the constitution under protest.— Doniphan county was extremely anxious to get the word white" in the constitution, to preface "male citizens." but it was no go. Niggers are to vote for or against the constitution on an equal footing with the white folks, and then at the first general election thereafter a vote is to be had on the question of universal suffrage. On a motion—after the instrument had been fully adopted—of Lane, to make the change of time for the vote from the second to the first general election, there was a peculiar sort of discussion. A general scene of crimination and retaliation, and much confusion resulted. Barr, of Doniphan, aimed to get his word "white" in. Parson Fish. f Shawnee, declared that those who talked about protesting were enemies to the cause, and he threatened to get up a protest on the other side, if not a refusal to sign. Sam Woods, of Douglas, declared that this was an attempt to make political capital, which he denounced in toto; he designated it as a "miserable dodge." and "buncombe." Johnson, of Leavensworth, who, as I understand, is a large slaveholder, let into Woods, proclaiming him as an enemy, the devil in disguise, &c., and perhaps is a correspondent for a prominent republican paper, he declined to be interrupted by the "yellow His criticism on his co-laborers would not have stopped there but for the fact that an agreement was come at, to preserve the harmony of the party.

This is not the only question upon which the party wanted to split. The address to the people being before the convention, the policy of the party came up in some sort, when it became evident that a considerable portion of the people here desire to put an end to the infernal disturbances which have exhausted the means of the settlers here, by qualifying under the Lecompton constitution. During the discussion of this question the "lie was given between Judge Conway and Mr. Emery, and Sam. Woods made a direct assault upon Lane, denouncing the men who took the back track from the "bloody ssue platform of Big Springs. It seems probable that the extreme radicalism of the

convention will have the effect to disgust all sober and thinking men in Kansas, and produce a sudden and overpowering reaction. Thus the Kansas Daily Ledger

Seriously, the convention have given the right of suffrage (for three years at least) TO ALL THE NIG-GERS IN KANSAS, THEREBY PLACING THEM ON AN EQUALITY WITH THE WHITE Furthermore they have provided THAT BLACK AND WHITE CHILDREN SHALL BE

EDUCATED IN THE SAME SCHOOLS. We submit to the people in Kansas if these enactments are not a disgrace to us. We call upon the honest farmer, the thrifty mecanic, the merchant, the prossional man, and the hard-fisted laborer, to ponder well hese enactments of the nigger-lovers. And in order that these nigger-lovers may be known throughout the length and the breadth of our Territory, we call upon people to examine the affirmative vote as set forth in the proceedings of the convention in another column. The totes there recorded are the test votes, and those voting in the affirmative are the nigger-lovers.

Again, in a subsequent issue, the same paper remarks To the yeomanry of Kansas we say come out from amongst the nigger-lovers and array yourselves with the party who are sternly opposed to this nigger equality.come out in your majesty and power, and make them bite the dust. We belong to that party who is sternly and resolutely opposed to the nigger equality; and that party have for their motto, Kansas a free State for the white man alone.

Of the same character is the following from the Western Argus, published at Wyandotte city:

Topeka is "played out" and gone. It has kept a few deluded fanatics in a revolutionary attitude for upwards of two years. It has cost Kansas the blood of erful remedy, do not contain iron, calomel, antimony, or some of her adopted sons, has given the territory a name anything hurtful to the constitution. which has retarded emigration and thrift, and it is now cast aside by the very men who, a few months since, clamored so zealously for its adoption. The farce which is now being carried on at Leavenworth can never cause the trouble and bloodshed which the Topeka rebellion did. Its principal engineers are generally two well known; their mercenary motives are too well understood, and their disregard of the rights and interests of Kansas has too often been made apparent. The fate of Topeka, too, is not forgotten by the masses. All the circumstances and surroundings of this last act of folly convince us that it will fall still-born. It is, in our opinion, the winding up of the bogus operations in Kansas. The hair-brained fanatics who thrive in excitement and turmoil, as a certain class of the community thrive in the conflagration of a great city, have had their day in Kansas. The people want peace and will have it. Revolution and contest cannot be re-enacted in Kansas-we have come upon better times.

Poor Soil.—An inquisitive Yankee was standing at a tavern door, in the lower part of Jersey, watching a funeral pass by. At the head of it was a large manure cart, moving along very slowly, and making no effort to turn out for the procession. The Yankee was astonished at this want of attention on the part of the driver of said cart, and turning to a Philadelphian, who was standing by, he remarked:

"I guess the folks ain't very perlite abeout here; tu hum, where I live, they always turn out for a funeral." "Oh, that's part of the procession," remarked the Philadelphian, gravely.

"Du tell? Yeou don't say so? Heow?" exclaimed the astonished Yankee.

Why, you see, it is a very poor sandy soil about here, and nothing comes up they plant, unless they manure it well, so when they bury a fellow, they throw a whole cartload in the grave, to make him rise at judgment day!" The Yankee mizzled.

Six Lap Passengers.—On Saturday last, says the Rochester Union, when Conductor Tom Gifford was on his way from Syracuse to Buffalo, he found on leaving Syracuse that two seats in the car were closely filled by a woman and six children. The lady produced but one ticket, and assured the conductor that all her little family were under six years of age, and therefore not chargeable with fare by the rules of the Company. Tom stared some, but on a close inspection of the little hows and six of the little hows and six children. The lady produced but one ticket, and assured the conductor that all her little family better that all her little family better that all the little family better that all the little family better the skeptical and the humane look into this matter—for if these are so, all are alike interested. I will take any is pleasant and innocent; no danger of cold or re-action, as all will bear me witness. Come and see for yourself—near Chestnut street, 30 South Eighth street. So cents and \$1 per bottle.

**Thorne Tanke Minimal Production in the humane look into this matter—for if these are so, all are alike interested. I will take any is pleasant and innocent; no danger of cold or re-action, as all will bear me witness. Come and see for yourself—near Chestnut street, 30 South Eighth street. So cents and \$1 per bottle.

**Thorne Tanke Minimal Production in the public human organization.

Let the skeptical and the humane look into this matter—for if these are so, all are alike interested. I will take any or the second in the production in the production in the product of the second in the second some, but on a close inspection of the little boys and seven years old, and so let them all pass as dead-heads, H. Lippitt, Druggists, and by merchants generally. or lap-passengers.

FANATICAL ECSTACY.—The following extra tale appears in the Echo de la Frontive, publ Valencinnes, France!

Just as we were putting our weekly edition to press yesterday afternoon, we received the following dispatch from a New Hanover delegate, who had arrived at Goldsboro' from Charlotte. We think there is no doubt but Judge Ellis has received the nomination. We must wait and see.

Goldsboro', April 15th, 1858.

Charlotte Convention organized yesterday by the appointmen of Gen. Avery President, and a Vice President of the series of the series of the same.

A family named Brisson, consisting of two brothers, (one married,) two sisters and a child five years of age, were a few evenings ago quietly seated at supper. All at once one of them, seized with some sudden vertigo, jumped up and commenced talking most incoherently, and all the other members of the family, being attacked in a similar way, did the same. They then all began dancing, and afterwards stripped themselves of their garments, singing as they did so, sacred hymns. They next took the child, stripped him, tied him to a ladder as if to crucify him, and then stuck pins into the fieshy part of his person, continuing to dance and sing all the pointmen of Gen. Avery President, and a Vice Presi-part of his person, continuing to dance and sing all the there from each Congressional District, John McDowell while. The next exploit was to ascend to the roof of the house, and pour water down the chimney to extinguish, as they said, the fires of purgatory. At this moment the neighbors interfered, and released the little boy, who was insensible from his sufferings. The cause of

A lawver built himself an office in the form of an hexagon, or six square. The novelty of the structure attracted the attention of some Irishmen who was passvotes. Convention very large. All the counties of the ing by; they made a full stop and viewed the building very critically. The lawyer, somewhat disgusted at their curiosity, lifted up the window, put his head out and addressed them:

"What do you stand there for like a pack of blockheads, gazing at my office—do you take it for a church?"
"Faix," answered one of them, "I was thinking so

SEVENTY YEARS A PREACHER.—The London Watchman records that the Rev. John Hicklin, ninety-three years of age, and having been seventy years a preacher, on the 26 of February delivered a discourse of an hour and twenty minutes on "Early Methodism," and that in delivery "there was no deficiency in voice, memory or mental power, but the whole was connected, interes and instructive." On the 28th he preached twice to overflowing congregations, his discourses being each an hour long, and distinguished "by good sense, fervor, energy and pathos."

TO THE VOTERS OF NEW HANOVER COUNTY Thankful for your suffrages heretofore, I again respectfully offer myself as a candidate for re-election to the office of Sheriff of your county. E. D. HALL. April 12, 1858 184-te-33-te

Herald copy.

TO THE VOTERS OF NEW HANOVER COUNTY I hereby announce myself a candidate for the Sheriffalty of the county of New Hanover, at the coming August election,

April 2, 1858-31-tf W. T. J. VANN. TO THE VOTERS OF NEW HANOVER COUNTY I RESPECTFULLY announce myself a candidate for the Sheriffalty of your county. Should you elect me, I pledge an honest, faithful and impartial effort to discharge the duties of the office. N. H. FENNELL. 20-te* Jan. 15, 1858.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS INDEBTED TO US BY NOTE OR ACcount, are particularly requested to call and settle immediately, as it is necessary for us to collect and close our accounts to January 1st. 1858.

March 24.—168&30-1m. A. MACLEAN & CO. Herald copy 1m.

IT IS MUCH TO BE REGRETTED that while in the enjoyment of health so little attention is paid by many to the preservation of so inestimable a blessing. Luxurious living, habits of indolence, exposure to sudden changes of temperature, and neglect of the premonitory symptoms of disease, are the percursors of many fatal maladies. Taken upon the first indication of an attack, if anything will relieve the sufferer, purify the blood, restore a vigorous circulation. and thoroughly renovate the system, it is Sands' Sarsaparilla. Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, 100 Fulton Street, New York. Sold by Druggists generally April 16, 1858_33-1t

ATTENTION, THE AFFLICTED WORLD: MERCHANTS, Druggists, Physicians and all dealers in Patent Medicines, and the public generally, are apprised that I have appointed Dr. A. O. BRADLEY, Wholesale and Retail Agent for the sale of GRAY'S GENUINE OINTMENT and House Medicines, and who will supply them at my low-W. F. GRAY, est wholesale price. Sole Proprietor. Nashville, Dec. 18th, 1857 Jan. 29th, 1858

"Bœrhave's Holland Ritters are an invaluable remedy in all cases of Dyspepsia. They impart a strong, healthy tone to the stomach, and are the best renovators of the system generally."-Chicago Bulletin ..

"Dyspepsia, Headache and Indigestion, by which all per sons are more or less affected, can usually be cured by taking moderate exercise, wholesome food, and a dose of Borhave's Holland Bitters one hour before each meal."-Balt.

Loss of Appetite, Nervous Debility, and all diseases conseduent upon a disordered stomach and liver. This article is very favorably known throughout the West, and is regularly prescribed by some of the most distinguished physicians."

Phila. Ledger. "There can be no better remedy for Indigestion, Heartburn and Loss of Appetite, than Borhave's Holland Bitters."-Michigan Register.

[April 13.-185&33-1w. See advertisement. THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY. SIR JAMÉS CLARKE'S

CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS. Prepared from a prescription of Sir J. Clarke, M. D.,

Physician Extraordinary to the Queen. This invaluable medicine is unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases to which the female constitution is subject. It moderates all excess and removes all obstructions, and a speedy cure may be relied on. TO MARRIED LADIES

t is peculiarly suited. It will, in a short time, bring on the monthly period with regularity. Each bottle, price One Dollar, bears the Government Stamp of Great Britain, to prevent counterfeits.

These Pills should not be taken by females during the first three months of Pregnancy, as they are sure to bring on Miscarriage, but at any other time they are safe. In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pain in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics and Whites, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed, and although a pow-

Full directions in the pamphlet around each package, which should be carefully preserved.

Sole Agent for the United States and Canada, JOB MOSES, (Late I. C. Baldwin & Co.,)

Rochester, N. Y. N. B.-\$1 00 and 6 postage stamps enclosed to any authorized Agent, will insure a bottle, containing 50 Pills, by eturn mail.

For sale by Druggists generally. HAVILAND, STEVENSON & CO., Charleston, Wholesale Agents March 16th, 1858

FRIENDS OF HUMANITY. To you (always disposed to aid the suffering) it may appear incredible, after in vain trying all the "wonderful" medicines of the day, that one application externally, and a few drops taken internally, of my (genuine) "Electric Oil," will so very rapidly relieve the sufferer from the most violent pains; yet it is a fact, as testified to by good men and good

pains; yet it is a fact, as testified to by good men and good women, whose names are at my office.

Not any have used it without deriving some special benefit within an hour, and many are they who have been perfectly cured of Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Spinal and Bronchial Complaints, Croup, Tic Doloreux, Felons, Cramp, Piles, Sprains and Bruises, Cuts and Wounds, Swelled Glands and Stiff Joints, Scrofula and Erysipelas, Sore Nipples and Swelled Breast, Salt Rheum and Cankers in the Mouth or Stomach, Eruptions and all kinds of Sores, (Headache and Toothache in five to ten minutes.) also, Chilblains and Sore or Tender feet. It will be seen that I do not profess to cure everything, but only a certain class of complains; all of which are cureable on simple Electric and Chemical principles, through the affinities of my "Electric Oil," and the Nervo-vital Fluid of the human body.

affinities of my "Electric Oil," and the Nervo-vital Fluid of the human body.

The modus operandi of progressing and ever changeable Rheumatic pain, is imperfectly understood by mankind, whether its location is the membrane or covering of the nerves, inflamed by derangement, (like the coating of an inflamed stomach,) or some disturbance of the electric fluid itself; certain it is that my "Electric Oil" is readily absorbed into, if it does not actually supply a needed deficiency in, and equalize the circulation of, that great principle of human organization.

girls he became convinced that the eldest could not be For sale in Wilmington, N. C., by A. O. Bradley and W April 15-187&33-1w.

the United States. This preparation possesses the most in-vigorating qualities, and naver fails in producing the most refer to the advertisement for a few of the innumerable cerdificates which have been sent by parties who have been penefitted by it, and who feel happy in giving testimony to its wonderful effects produced on them. - Cincinnati Sun. Nov. 1st, 1854.

For sale in Wilmington by WALKER MEARES, and by Druggists generally. [April6-179-3weed-32-3t MARRIED

In Duplin county, on Sunday the 4th inst., by H. Maxwell, Esq., Mr. NOAH I. MERCER to Miss ELIZA WORLEY, daughter of Frederick Worley, Esq. of Duplin county.

On the evening of the 8th inst., at the Holmes' House, in this city, by Rev. Dr. Deems, ALLEN H. CUTTS, Esq., to Miss ANNIE L. HOLMES, daughter of Owen Holmes, Esq., all of Wilmington. In Chinkapin, N. C., on the 8th inst., by Jesse Batts, Esq. Mr. JAMES DIXON, to Miss SUSAN PARKER, all of Duplin

At Shallotte, N. C., on the 8th inst., of consumption, Dr. J. L. TRIPPE, formerly of York county, Me., but for the ast eight years a resident of Brunswick county, N. C., aged In Raleigh, N. C., on the 9th instant, at 51 o'clock, P. M. Mr. DANIEL DUPRE, Sen., at an advanced age.

Marine Intelligence.

PORT OF WILMINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA. ARRIVED. April 8—Schr. Lucy Church, Weldin, from Philadelphia, to G. W. Davis; with mdze.
Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Elder, from Fayetteville, to A. E. Hall.

9-Schr. Challenge, Pendleton, from Charleston, to O. G. Parsley & Co.

April 9—U. S. M. Steamer Spray, Price, from Smithville, to A. H. VanBokkelen.

Schr. Sidney Price, Godfrey, from Menititlin, Mexico, to Harriss & Howell. The S. P. was bound for Boston, laden with mahogany, and put in with loss of mainboom, sails, boat, &c., and captain and crew sick.

10—Brig Sea Belle, Barstow, from Havana, to T. C. Worth;

with molasses.

April 10.—Schr. Wide World, Dickinson, from New York, to A. D. Cazaux.

11—U. S. M. Steamer Spray, Price. from Smithville, to A. I. VanBokkelen.

April 12—U. S. M. Steamer Spray, Price, from Smithville,

A. H. VanBokkelen.

13—Brig S. P. Brown, Townsend, from Havana, to J. & J.

April 13.—Steamer Sun, Rush, from Fayetteville, to A. (cRimmon. Steamer Black River, Dicksey, from Fayetteville, to D. U. S. M. Steamer Spray, Price, from Smithville to A. H. VanBokkelen.

Barque Saranac, Bigley, 4 days from Cardenas, to J. & J.
L. Hathaway & Co.; with molasses.

April 14.—U. S. M. Steamer Spray, Price, from Smithville, to A. H. VanBokkelen.

CLEARED. onlight, Stutes, for New York, by G W Davis; with naval stores, &c.

9—Schr. L B Coperthwaite, Beatty, for New York, by Harriss & Howell; with naval stores, &c.
Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Elder, for Fayetteville, by A E April 9.—Sthr. A. H. Tolley, Navy, for Richmond, Va., by Russell & Bro.; with lumber.

Brig Lucy Atwood, Paddock, for Baltimore, by Wm. M. Harriss; with lumber. 10 .- Schr. Wm. A. Newell, Turner, for New York, by T.

Steamer Rowan, McRae, from Fayetteville, to A. E. Hall.

. Worth; with naval stores. Schr. Wm. L. Springs, Corson, for Philadelphia, by T. C. Worth; with naval stores.

Schr. T. B. Hodgman, Prince, for Boston, by J. H. Chadbourn & Co.; with rough rice and naval stores.

Schr. Wm. A. Ellis, Nichols, for New York, by A. D. Cazaux; with naval stores.

Schr. Jane Fisher, Fisher, for Charleston, by Russell & Bro.; with naval stores. U. S. M. Steamer Spray, Price, for Smithville, by A. H. 11 .- Schr. Anna E. Glover, Robinson, for New York, by 12 .- U. S. M. Steamer Spray, Price, for Smithville, by A. VanBokkelen Schr. Myrover, Jackson, for New York, by T. C. Worth; with naval stores, &c.
13—U. S. M. Steamer Spray, Price, for Smithville, by A H. VanBokkelen.
Schr. Geo. M. Smith, Smith, for New York, by A. D. Cazaux ; with rough rice, &c.

Brig Matilda, Richardson, for West Indies, by Peirce & Dudley; with lumber.

April 14—Schr. Ned, Henderson, for New York, by Har-

riss and Howell; with naval stores, &c.

U.S.M. Steamer Spray, Price, for Smithville, by A. H. Van-Bokkelen Steamer Black River, Dicksey, for Point Caswell, by D A 15 .- Brig M. B. Davis, O'Neill, for West Indies, by Adams,

Bro. & Co.; with lumber and shingles.
Schr. Charles S. Peaslee, Foster, for Philadelphia, by
Harriss & Howell; with lumber, &c. U. S. M. Steamer Spray, Price, for Smithville, by A. H. VanBokkelen.

APPLY TO April 16.—33-1t. Wilmington, N. C. MOLASSES. HHDS. PRIME NEW CROP CUBA MOLASSES, in good casks, now landing from the Brig S. P. Brown and Bark Saranac. For sale by April 16th—33-1m] J. & J. L. HATHAWAY & CO.

CHESTER PIGS FOR SALE.

PORK AND BACON. BARRELS GOOD CINCINNATI MESS AND Rump Pork;
100 hhds. prime Bacon, Sides and Shoulders. For sale by J. & J. L. HATHAWAY & CO.

PER SCHR. HELENE, FROM NEW YORK:
50 boxes Colgate's Pale and No. 1 Soap;

25 bags Laguyra Coffee; 25 "Green Rio do. 20 bbls. C. Yellow Sugar. Low for cash at

THE SUBSCRIBER, while returning his sincere thanks to he still continues the TAILORING BUSINESS, at his old stand on Second street, Willkings' building—third door above Market street, and has on hand, just received, a choice assortment of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, &c., suitable for the approaching season, and which he will be happy to have made up to order, in superior style, and on reasonable terms. CUTTING done to order, and good fitting garments guarantied. Also, CLEANING and RE-PAIRING promptly attended to.

TITUS R. JAMES. April 16, 1858

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.
THE FOLLOWING NUMBERS DREW THE PRINCIPAL 11.960..... 14,559..... 3,169..... The next Drawing of this celebrated Lottery will take place on the 16th of April. For particulars see advertisement in another column.

DON RODRIGUEZ. 183-1t-32-1t*

THE NINTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE MEDICAL SOCIETY of North Carolina, will be held in Newbern, at 4 o'clock, P. M., on the 3d Tuesday in May next.

Physicians attending said meeting will be passed over the several Rail Roads in the State at half price.

The North Carolina and Atlantic Rail Road will be completed in a few days, which will make the place of meeting to easy of access as to enable Physicians from all parts of the State to attend. It is desirable that each County be rep-

resented by a full delegation.

WILL. GEO. THOMAS, M. D., Sec'y.

Wilmington, N. C., April, 16, 1858.

Raleigh Standard, Newbern Union, Salisbury Watchman,
Rutherfordton Enquirer, Warrenton News, and Asheville
News copy once a week till meeting, and send bills as above.

SUNDRIES.

100 GROSS MATCHES;
20 boxes STARCH;
75 " SOAP;
25 " SALERATUS and SODA;
Pepper, Alspice, Ink, Cigars, Powder, Shot, Wrapping
Paper, &c., &c. Just received and for sale by
April 12. ZENO H. GREENE

BUNAWAY from the subscriber, about six months since, his negro man named JOHN MOTT. Said John is about 6 feet high, stout built, dark complexion, and will weigh about 180 pounds. He was raised on Wrightsville Sound, some nine miles from Wilmington, where he is well known, and is lurking about that place, or at Mr. C. W. Bradley's Brick Yard, 3 miles from town, where he has a wife living.

The above reward will be naid for his safe deliverance to has a wife living.

The above reward will be paid for his safe deliverance to the undersigned, or for his confinement in any Jail in the State; and an additional reward of TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS for evidence sufficient to convict any white person of harboring him.

M. SCHULKEN.

Town Creek, Brunswick co., N. C., April 13th, 1858 185-tf-33-2t NOTICE TO TAX PAYERS.

THE TAX BOOK FOR 1857 is now ready for inspection

E. D. HALL, Sh'ff.

184-6t—33-16

and collection. April 12, 1868 Herald copy 5t. 200 BBLS. FRESH GROUND FLOUR, different grades to arrive. For sale by STOKLEY & QLDHAM.

BWAY, 7 3 .. 00 @ N. B. Rum... NAVAL S Sperm Java..... Aguayra St. Domines strict mid'g ... 11 @ good mid'g ... 00 @ corron Bagoing, Spirits Turp., Varnish, D gal. 26 @ Rope, 18 h ... Corn Mral, 19 bushel.... Wrought,

Sperm,2 00 Linseed,raw, 1 15 Irish, do., 1 371@ do. 10 bbl., 2 75 @ Mullets 6 00 @ 6 50 Mac'rel, No.1 16 00@18 00 do. No. 2 13 00 @14 00 do. No. . 3 9 50 @10 00 Western Bacon, Middlings,...11 Shoulders,...9 Cross 0 00 @
GLUE, \$\frac{1}{2}\text{B}..... 16 @
GUNNY BAGS, 12\frac{1}{2}\text{@}
GUANO, Peruvian,
Under I ton, \$\frac{1}{2}\text{B}.....
1 ton and under 5, N. C. Lard, . . . 124@ West'n do. . . . 12 Butter,..... Cheese,.... Cheese, 11 ORK, Northern, 39 City Mess, . . 00 Clear do . . . 00 Family do . . 00 per ton, 60 00 5 tons and over, " 58 00 AND PLASTER, # bbl. .1 50 Butt,17 00 @17 50 Per ton,...... GRAIN, W bushel,

Corn......00 @ Oats........38 @ Pease, Cow..1 20 @ Do. B. Eye..1 25 @ Wheat, red..0 00 @ do. white..1 25 @ Oats. OULTRY, Chickens, live, 20 @ do. dead, . . 00 @ Turkeys, live, . 75 @ do. dead, \$10.00 @ Rice, rough.. 00 @ SHEEP, 19 head, Lambs,..... 1 75 @ 2 50 Mutton,..... 1 75 @ 2 50 Hides, 19 1b., Green, Alum, P bush.,25 @ Liverpool, % sack, ground...70 @ do. fine...1 75 @ Porto Rico, ... 71@ New Orleans, .

Eastern 90 @ N. River..... 70 @ English, ass'd. Muscovado,... 7 @ Loaf & crush'd,11 @ do.hoop,ton 90 00@9
Swede 51@
Lines, \$9 bbl . . 90 @
do. fm store 0 00 @ OAP, # 1......5 @ LUMBER, & M., (River.) Boards. 0 00 @12 00 Wide do.... 7 50 @ 8 00 Scantling... 0 (Steam Sawed.)

Ash Head'g..8 50 TALLOW, # 1b., Molasses, pgallon. Cuba, Hhds 25 @ do. Bbls. 28 @ N. Orleans. 34 @

Norg.—River Lumber, Tar, and Turpentine, sold in the water, are subject to the expense of landing, inspection, cooperage, &c.; say on lumber 90 cents to \$1 \$ M.; Tar and Turpentine about 10 @ 14 cents \$2 bbl.—and on naval stores, when brought & Railroad, about the same expenses are incurred.——* For virgin or mixed Turpentine a deduction of one-fifth or more is made on the price of yellow dip, ac-

Contract, ...3 00 @

FREIGHTS: NEW YORK, Turpentine and Tar, \$\ \text{bbl.},....\$\ 00 25 Rosin.....do...... O PHILADELPHIA Turpentine and Tar, & bbl...... Spirits Turpentine..."..... urpentine and Tar, # bbl..... 00 @ 6. 000 @ 150 00 @ Cotton, & bale, 0 00 Ground Peas, & bushel, . . . 00

er, # M.,..... 5 00@6 00 REVIEW OF THE WILMINGTON MARKET,

tions of this day week-\$2 75 for virgin and yellow dip, and \$1 75 for hard, \$280 lbs. The demand has been confined at above rates. A lot of 23 bbls. new virgin was received on an upward tendency in prices here. The sales for the week

just ended are as follows:

excited—closing at an advance of 3 cents on previous sales. and about all that could be reached was taken. This morning the market opened firm, and a further advance took place, with sales at 50 cents; very little now in first hands

The week's transactions comprise 2,792 bbls., as follows: Friday...... 250 bbls. at 44 cents per gallon.

Rosin .- No change worthy of note has taken place in the market for this article, since our last, so far as regard prices. The market has ruled firm for all grades, and owing mainly have been meagre. We quote sales of 1508 bbls. No. 1 as follows: 632 bbls. at \$1 70; 350 do. at \$2; 339 do. at \$2 25; 165 do. at \$2 75, and 22 do. at \$3 50 \$9 bbl. Sales of 1277 do. No. 2 at \$1 20, \$1 35 a \$1 50 per bbl., as in quality.-Sales of only 1000 bbls. Common at \$1 10 per bbl., and 230 do. do. at \$1 10 per 310 Bs.; this latter price is freely offered and refused.

TAR-Continues to be in brisk demand for shipping purposes, and is readily taken on arrival at former quotation.

The receipts for the week have been small, the sales reaching only 1,463 bbls. at \$1 60 \$2\$ bbl.

BERF CATTLE—No beeves worthy of note have been brought to market for some time past, and the quantity remaining in butchers hands is unusually small. For a good article a brisk demand exists at high prices. We quote prices as ranging from 6 to 95 cents \$2 \$\text{B}\$, for stall fatted, according to the formula of the last foreign news having reported an advance, a good article will command 11 cents readily, with buyers rather anxious.

Corn has advanced a few cents, and is in demand. We can advance of the last foreign news having reported at the last foreign news having reported an advance, a good article will command 11 cents readily, with buyers rather anxious.

prices as ranging from 6 to 9½ cents \$\mathcal{P}\$ B. for stall fatted, according to quality.

Barries—in empty Spirits Turpentine barrels we have no change to report so far as regards prices. The quantity received for some time past has been unusually small, and very few if any remaining in first hands, except of inferior quality. We quote sales during the week of two or three parcels second hand once at \$1.65 a \$1.70 cents, \$3.60 cents.

Corn has advanced a few cents, and is in demand. We quote at \$3.50 cents. We also advance quotations for meal to \$5.00 cents. We also advance quotations for meal to \$5.00 cents. We have no market has been well supplied. Superfine \$4.30 per bbl.

Becon remains about the same, and finds ready sale at second hand once at \$1.65 a \$1.70 cents, \$3.00 cents.

Tay 8080'. April \$1.00 per bottle, or six bottles for \$5.00, by cents seed last week at 14 cents.

Tay 8080'. April \$2.55 a \$2.30; Bernal Allers and Chemists, Pittsburgh, Pagarels second hand once at \$1.85 cents, \$1.00 per boll. Cotton, 10 to 11 cents; Bacoa, 12 to 13 cents; Lard, 11 to 12 cents.

Tay 8080'. April \$2.55 a \$2.30; Bernal \$2.55 a

we note only a small stock on market. There is a moderate and from retailers, and sales in the small way at 80 cents

COTTON.—There has been a decidedly better feeling in the market since last Thursday's review, and quotations at the close show an improvement of fully a cent on previous rates; owing to the meagre receipts, however, and the small quantity offering on market, the transactions have been light. We quote sales as follows: Thursday, a small lot of low ordinary to good middling at 10½ a 11½ cents; Friday, 101 bales ordinary to good middling at 10½ a 11½ cents; Monday, 86 do. low middling to good middling at 11 a 11½ cents.; and Tuesday, 91 do. middling to strict middling at 11½ cents.; and Tuesday, 91 do. middling to strict middling at 11½ cents. No sales since the receipt of the steamer's news on yesterday, reporting a decline, and market quiet.

FLOUE.—We have no important change to report in the market for State brands since the close of our last review.—
The demand throughout the week has been limited, and we note sales of only a few parcels at \$5.50 a \$5.60 for super-COTTON.—There has been a decidedly better feeling in the

note sales of only a few parcels at \$5 50 a \$5 60 for superfine—the latter price for small lots. At the close sellers generally are holding for highest figures, but dealers show little or no disposition to operate, and are purchasing only in quantities sufficient to meet their immediate wants. The receipts per railroad have been moderate, and at presen there is a fair supply in first hands-principally of the finer grades. We quote as follows, according to quality : Cross \$5; fine \$5 25; superfine \$5 50 a \$5 60, and family \$5 75 a \$5 85 per bbl.

GRAIN.—The receipts of Corn have been exceedingly small for some time past, and in consequence the supply or market has become much reduced. We note a fair enquiry at present from dealers, and the price has gone up 5 cents. A cargo of 1800 bushels was received on Saturday last, and changed hands at 70 cents per bushel. OATS .- None have been received for some time past, and the supply in dealers' hands is very small. We note a moderate demand, and a few parcels would find sale at quotations. See table. PEAS-Of all kinds are very scarce, and in active demand; no receipts. Cow would readily bring \$1 20 a \$1 25 7 bushel, as in quantity and quality.—Rick_Clean is in moderate stock, and remains without change in price; no demand except from the trade. Selling from store at 34 a 34 cents # fb. In rough we note sales for the week of only 7,-000 bushels at 871 cents & bushel.——WHEAT—Has been brought in very sparingly for some time past, and we note some enquiry existing. Only one small lot (500 bushels) of white received since our last and taken at \$1 30 \$\ bushel. We quote red at \$1 10, and white at \$1 25 a \$1 30.

HAY-None received since last review; dealers have full supply on hand, and market dull at quotations in table. The parcels noted in our last as on market, 367 bales Northern and Eastern make, changed hands at 70 cents for the former, and 95 cents \$\frac{100}{2}\$ lbs. for the latter, 90 days. LIME-Nothing new to report. Stock in dealers' hands fully fair, and merely a retail demand. Selling in the small way from store at \$1 25 % cask.

LUMBER-River-Arrives sparingly, and is in moderate demand. Sales on Tuesday of six rafts (320,000 feet) flooring boards at \$11 % M.—sn advance of \$1 on previous sale. Molasses-Cuba is in moderate demand, and market very well supplied at present. The receipts for the week comprise some 809 hhds., 31 tierces, and 35 bbls., of which we note sales from wharf of about 300 hhds. at 25 cents, in lots of 5 hhds. and upwards, and 27 cents a gallon for single hhds. New Orleans is in small stock, and sells from store at quotations. See table.

PEA NUTS-Very few have been brought in during the past week, and the market has ruled dull. We quote at 75 cents to \$1 \$9 bushel, as in quality.

Provisions-N. C. cured Bacon continues to be brought n slowly, and is in unusually small stock. There is a brisk demand from retailers, and parcels would find ready sale at high rates. We hear of the sale of only one small lot (1200 Ibs.) hams at 14 a 15 cents & Ib. We quote hog round nominally at 13} a 14 cents. The stock of Western cured is anything has been done. We quote from store at 9 a 94 cents for shoulders, and 11 a 114 cents 19 lb. for sides, as in quantity and quality. ____LARD_Both N. C. and Western make 1 is in small stock, and we note a fair demand. The former sells as 12 a 13 cents in bbls., and 13 a 13 cents in kegs, and the latter at 12 a 121 cents # 16 in bbls. PORK-The market for Northern rules firmer under the advices received, and rates tend upward; supply moderate, and in fair demand. See table for store rates.

SALT-In the absence of receipts we have nothing new to report in the market for either description. The supply of Liverpool ground has become materially reduced, and a few parcels would find ready sale at last quotation-75 cents sack. Alum is in good stock, and rules very dull. See table for store rates. SHINGLES-There is no demand for this article, and the

market rules inactive. A few small boat loads of Common have been brought in, and sold at \$1 33 a \$1 50 PM. TIMBER-Rules about the same as reported in our last. The quantity brought in for the past week has been small, and the demand from millers is limited. Sales of a few rafts

at \$5 a \$8 \$9 M., as in quality. See table. FREIGHTS-We have nothing new to note in coastwis rates. Country produce arrives sparingly, and the quantity offering is barely sufficient for the vessels now in port .see table for last rates paid.

BALTIMORE, April 13 .- Wheat and flour are dull and unchanged. Corn is heavy; sales of white at 61 a 64, yellow 65 a 66 cents. NEW YORK, April 13 .- Cotton is quiet, sales of 1000

bales to day before the arrival of the steamer. Flour is heavy; sales of 11,000 bbls. at a decline of 5 cents on State and 10 cents on Ohio and Southern; common to good State at 4 05 a \$4 15. Ohio at 4 45 a \$4 50, and Southern at 4 40 a \$4 05 a \$4 15. Ohio at \$4 45 a \$4 50, and Southern at \$4 40 a \$4 75. Wheat is firm, sales of 14,500 bushels, Southern red at \$1 18. Corn is buoyant, sales of 60,000 bushels, white at 73 a 74 cents, yellow at 73\frac{1}{2} a 74 cents. Pork—Mess advanced 5 cents, and Prime declined 5 cents; Mess 17 50 a \$17 58, and Prime 14 30 a \$14 50. Lard is firm at 10\frac{1}{2} a 10\frac{1}{2} cts. Whiskey quiet. Sugar is quiet. Coffee is steady at 10 a 11\frac{1}{2} cents. Spirits Turpentine is firm at 50 a 51 cts. Rosin is firm at \$1 63 a 51 cts. Rosin is cents. Spirits Turpentine is firm at 50 a 51 firm at \$1 53. Rice is quiet at 34 a 44 cents.

at above rates. A lot of 23 bbls. new virgin was received on Wednesday and sold at \$4. At the close the advices from abroad are rather more favorable, and appearances indicate an upward tendency in prices here. The sales for the week just ended are as follows:

| Bbls. Virgin. Yel. Dip. Hard. Thursday. 500. \$2 75. \$2 75. \$1 60 Friday. 900. \$2 75. \$2 75. \$1 60 Friday. 750. \$2 75. \$2 75. \$1 65 Monday. 750. \$2 75. \$2 75. \$1 65 Monday. 750. \$2 75. \$2 75. \$1 65 Tuesday. \$140. \$2 75. \$2 75. \$1 65 Thursday. \$140. \$2 80. \$2 80. \$1 70 Shrints Turpentine is firm at \$1 53. Rice is quiet at \$\frac{1}{3}\$ & \frac{1}{4}\$ cents; Bark, cord, \$7\$; Beef, \$\frac{1}{3}\$ b., 6 cents; Feathers, \$100. \$2 75. \$2 75. \$1 65 Monday. \$150. \$2 75. \$2 75. \$2 75. \$1 65 Monday. \$150. \$2 75. \$2 75. \$1 65 Monday. \$150. \$2 75 mon, 25 to 30 cts; Spirits Turpentine, 44 to 00 cents; Wood, 22 cord, Oak \$2\frac{1}{2}, Ash, \$2, Pine \$1 50 to \$2; Staves, \$10 to \$15; Heading, 6 to \$8.

CHARLESTON, April 13.—Cotton—The transactions to day reached very nearly 1400 bales, which sustained the prices of the previous day. The sales may be classed as follows, viz: 17 bales at \$9\frac{1}{2}\$; 12 at \$11\frac{1}{2}\$; 25 at \$12\frac{1}{2}\$; 371 at \$12\frac{1}{2}\$; 291 at \$12\frac{1}{2}\$, and 42 bales at \$12\frac{1}{2}\$; 226 at \$12\frac{1}{2}\$; 3000 bales, at \$11\frac{1}{2}\$; 2pr lb. for \$\frac{1}{2}\$ for \$\frac{1}{2}\$ for \$\frac{1}{2}\$ for \$\frac{1}{2}\$ for \$\frac{1}{2}\$; 2pr lb. for \$\frac{1}{2}\$ for \$\frac{1}{2}\$ for \$\frac{1}{2}\$; 2pr lb. for \$\frac{1

MOBILE, April 13.—The sales of Cotton to-day comprise 3000 bales, at 11; a 11;c. per lb. for Middling. The sales of three days foot up 4100 bales. AUGUSTA, April 13 .- About 800 bales of Cotton were

The sales to-day are 1430 bales at 12 c per lb. for Middling AGUE, NEW ORLEANS, April 13.—Cotton is irregular. The sales to-day comprise 2500 bales, at 11½ a 11½ (mostly at inside prices) for Middling. The sales for three days are 9500 bales. The stock on hand amounts to 390,500 bales. The

bales.

FAYSTTEVILLE, April 8,—Bacon 11½ @ 12½; Cotton—Fair to Good, 10½ @ 10½, Ordi. to Mid. 9½ @ 10½; Flour—family, \$5 25 @ 0 00; Super. \$5 00 @0 00; Fine, \$4 75 @ 0 00; Scratched, \$4 50 @ 0 00; Grain—Corn, \$0 75 @ 0 00; Wheat, \$1 00 @ 0 00; Oata, 40 @ 45; Peas, 0 90 @ \$0 00; Rye, \$1 00 @ 0 00; Lard—12 @ 13 cents; Molasses—Cuba 29 @ 30 cents; New Orleans, 33 @ 35 cents; Salt—Liverpool Sack, \$1 25 @ 0 00; Turpentine—Yellow dip, \$2 25 @ 0 00; Virgin, \$2 25 @ 0 00; Flard, \$1 10 @ 00; Spirita, 40 cents.

TON, April 6th.—Naval Stores

washingTon, April 6th.—Naval Stores—Remains unchanged. We renew our last week's quotations:—Dip Turpentine \$2 90, and dull; Scrape \$1 65; Tar \$1 55, weight; Rosin \$1. No sales of Spirits Turpentine.

Cotton.—10 a 10 cents for good middling.

LIVERPOOL, March 31.—Cotton—Sales during the past three days 21,600 bales, including 4,000 bales to speculators and 5,000 bales for export. Holders are pressing on the market, and prices have declined fai. The market is irregular.

ster advices are unfavorable. All qualities of good

300 BAGS NO. 1. PERUVIAN GUANO. For sale by

American securities are active, but prices are generally unchanged.

PARTICULAR NOTICE. WE AGAIN REQUEST ALL PERSONS INDEBTED TO us, either by note or account, to come forward and settle, as further indulgence cannot be given.

ALDERMAN & BIZZELL, April 6,-179-tf.

NOTICE. A LL PERSONS indebted to S. W. Whitaker, are hereby notified to come forward and make immediate payment to the subscriber, otherwise the claims against them will be on. MOODY B. SMITH, Assignee. 246-243-tf

June 23d, 1857. TURPENTINE TOOLS, &c.

50 DOZEN HACKERS AND ROUNDSHAVES, AXES,
Nails, Rivets, Hoop Iron, Drawing and Howelling
Knives, Adzes, Scrapers and Dippers, &c., &c. For sale by
April 10th ZENO H. GREENE.

TTHE WILMINGTON ICE HOUSE WILL BE OPEN FOR delivery of ICE every day from sunrise to sunset, excepting Sunday, when it will close at 9 A. M. No ICE devered after time of closing, except in cases of sickness.

ICE for the country carefully packed and forwarded as di-

TERMS CASH, without any deviation. TERMS CASH, Without any deviation.

IEE furnished to sick poor gratis, when directed by a Physician or Visiting Committee.

Orders must be addressed to WILMINGTON ICE HOUSE.

A. H. VANKOKKELEN, Agent.

April 13th, 1858

NAILS.

NAILS.

REGS ASSORTED, FROM 4 TO 20d. For sale ZENO H. GREENE. April 8th

B. F. GRADY, GENERAL COLLECTING AGENT,

WILMINGTON, N. C.,
VILL RECEIVE CLAIMS FOR COLLECTION IN THIS and the adjoining Counties.

Prompt attention given to the collection and remittance of aims placed in his hands by Northern Merchants.

Stocks, Bonds, Notes, &c., bought and sold on Commission.

Highest cash prices paid for Land Warrants.

Profess transactions strickly confidential when required. Business transactions strictly confidential when required.

Refers to the citizens generally of this town, and to
Messrs. A. T. Bruce & Co., and Messrs. Furman, Davis &
Co., New York.

Office up stairs over the Store of Messrs. Murray & Pea

ock, North Water Street. Feb. 18th, 1858 ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY. THE NEXT ORDINARY DRAWING OF THE ROYAL Havana Lottery, conducted by the Spanish Government, ander the supervision of the Captain General of Cuba, will take place at HAVANA, on

FRIDAY, April 16th, 1858. \$300,000. SORTEO NUMERO 597 ORDINARIO.

PITAL PRIZE 1 Prize of......\$100,000 \ 30,000 5210,000 143 52 4 " 10,000 143 " 490 " 5,000 20 Approximations... 8,800 Four Approximations to the \$100,000 of \$600 each; 4 of \$400 to \$50,000; 4 of \$400 to \$30,000; 4 of \$400 to \$10,000; 4 of \$400 to \$5,000.

Whole Tickets \$20; Halves \$10; Quarters \$5. Prizes cashed at sight at 5 per cent. discount. Bills on all solvent Banks taken at par.

A drawing will be forwarded as soon as the result becomes **All orders for Schemes or Tickets to be addressed to DON RODRIGUEZ, care of City Post, Charleston, S. C." April 5th. 1858

BAGS GENUINE ST. DOMINGO COFFEE;

50 do. handsome Rio
50 Matts Old Java do.; do.; 15 Bags Laguyra WILLARD & CURTIS. Now landing, for sale by

50 BBLS. HANDSOME DISTILLER'S GLUE, just received. For sale by WILLARD & CURTIS. April 6 WILMINGTON BRASS AND IRON FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP. THE subscriber would respectfully inform the public, that he is prepared to furnish at the above establishment, at the shortest notice, Iron and Rress Castings, finished or unfinished—to make and put up new Machinery, to repair and overhaul old Machinery, all of which will be done upon reasonable terms and in a style of workmanship which he feels confident cannot be surpassed North or South.

He will make to order all kinds of patterns, ornamental and architectural, and apply define for machinery and mill

Having an establishment fitted up in the best manner and with the latest improvement in tools, etc., he feels confident of being able to give the fullest satisfaction, and respectfully solicits orders in his line. Orders directed to the subscriber or left at L. A. Hart's, Mozart Hall building, Front st.,

by the cash, or satisfactory references, will be promptly attended to. All work warrented to be as represented, or no charge will be made.

JOHN. C. BAILEY,

harge will be made. JOHN. C. BAILEY, Wilmington, N. C., June 1st, 1857—241-tf Proprietor. J. M. ROBINSON & SON

A RE NOW RECEIVING—
WIDE SWEED IRON
BOXING AXES;
HEAVY TIMBER AXES;
IMPROVED TURPENTINE HACKERS; UAST-STEEL GRUB-HOES, &c., &c., &c.,

OUR MOTTO IS "TO PLEASE," Wilmington Saddle, Harness TRUNK MANUFACTORY.

BERHAVE'S HOLLAND BITTERS. sold to-day at full prices. Nothing was done after the receipt of the steamer's news.

SAVANNAH, April 13.—Cotton is firm and unchanged.—

PLAINT, WEAKNESS OF ANY KIND, FEVER AND

AGUE,

AND THE VARIOUS AFFECTIONS consequent upon a disordered STOMACH OR LIVER, such as Indigestion, Acidity of the Stomach, Colicky Pains, Heartburn, Loss of Appetite, Despondency, Costiveness, Blind and Bleeding Piles. In all Nervous, Rheumatic, and Neuralgic Affections, it has in numerous instances proved highly beneficial, and in others, effected a decided cure.

This is a purely vegetable compound, prepared on strictly scientific principles, after the manner of the celebrated Holland Professor, Borhave. Because of its great success in most of the European States, its introduction into the Upited States was intended more especially for those of our fatherland scattered here and there over the face of this mighty country. Meeting with great success among them, I now offer it to the American public knowing that its truly wonderful medicinal virtues must be acknowledged.

It is particularly recommended to those persons whose constitutions may have been impaired by the continuous use of ardent spirits, or other forms of dissipation. Generally instantaneous in effect, it finds its way directly to the seat of life, thrilling and quickening every nerve, raising up the drooping spirit, and, in fact, infusing new health and vigor in the system.

NOTICE.—Whoever expects to find this a beverage will be disappointed; but to the sick, weak and low spirited, it will prove a grateful aromatic cordial, possessed of singular remedical properties.

CAUTION!

TRANSIENT Advertisers will please bear in min ly carried out, without respect to persons.

No name for either the Daily or Weekly Journal, will hereafter be entered on our list without payment being made in advance, and the paperwill in all cases be discontinued when the time paid for expires.

Oct. 29, 1857. that their advertisements cannot appear in this paper with out first being paid for in advance. This rule will be strict

Death of Mr. Benton.

We give elsewhere an article from the Washington Union, announcing the death of the great Missourian It would have been better for his fame had he passed away long years ago. The peculiar characteristics of temperament that have tended of late years to warp his judgment, and sour his disposition, had not assumed their sway until he had reached his sixtieth year. About that period of his life, he was, with all his peculiarities, perhaps the most accurate model of a Senator which the country could present. It is no disparagement to others to say that Mr. Benton's information upon all subjects before the Senate was more accurate than that of any other man in that body-that on all important questions his efforts exhausted the facts and the arguments. Others might put the same facts or arguments in stronger lights or press them with greater eloquence, but his remarkable memory and constant habits of application furnished him with an armory which neither his opponents nor coadjutors possessed. We question if, even yet, the obligations which Jackson's policy owed to Benton are fully understood or recognized. If great masses of work well and faithfully done entitle a man to be called great, Mr. Benton was justly entitled to that appellation.

During later years Mr. Benton's course had been strange one, and while his intellect appears to have lost little if any thing of its vigor, it had been evidently deficient in that balance necessary to usefulness. His prejudices had assumed a control which he was unable to resist—his animosities became more inveterate and ceas ed not with the death of their objects. This peculiar feature is plainly visible in his "Thirty Years View," and, with his constant self-consciousness contributed to impart to that as to most of his recent productions, the style and tone best recognised as "Bentonism."

But with all his faults and failings, Mr. Bention was a North Carolinian, of whom his native State has no reason to be ashamed. In a long public life-time, he never sought nor would accept an Executive appointment. Of all the charges of corruption bandied about, none of them were ever laid at Mr. Benton's door. Even that thing of his college life so ungenerously brought forward by Foote, really amounted to nothing at all. An Ursa Major in the world. Mr. Benton was a model of domestic affection, and a man of the purest private morals.— Ambition, pride, disappointed aspirations unbalanced that she does submit. one of the strongest and most muscular minds the country

A native of Orange county, N. C., Mr. Benton was 76 years of age on the 12th of last month. He labored to the last at his Abridgement of the Debates of Congress. Slander.

The last Fayetteville Observer called attention to an imputation upon the revolutionary patriotism of published in Charleston S C. The annexed communitown is lear, and whose tastes and studies especially districts these points may happen to be. qualify him for the duty which he so successfully discharges. If there be warmth of feeling in his vindication of his native town and State, it is surely natural under the circumstances. We know that few men place a higher estimate upon the many noble qualities of our Southern neighbors than does our correspondent, while at the same nearly every opportunity to claim for themselves all the credit, and to ignore or depreciate the claims of North Carolina and North Carolinians. Indeed, in the eyes of some of the super-arrogant chivalry, speak of their own State as Carolina, with no qualifying term. We are happy to say that these gentlemen do not comprise the whole State of South Carolina, nor the half of it-nor the tenth part of it. We know this, but still

ability to excite prejudice and to do injustice. For the Journal. In a letter written by Gov. Rutledge, from Hillsboro', N. C., February 10th, 1781, that appears in Russell's Magazine for April, is found the following libel upon the patriotism of Wilmington: "About 12 days ago, 300 or 400 British troops took possession of Wilmington. Six of the town's people left it, the rest received the enemy with three Huzzas." Now, it is hardly possible that Rutledge, at so remote a

point, twelve days after the event, could be accurately possessed of the facts. Fortunately for the good fame of Wilmington, we have narrative of its capture by an eye-witness, one equally eminent with Rutledge as a patriot, and his superior as a scholar and writer. In a letter to Judge Iredell, dated February 13th. 1781, William Hooper states: "The enemy are about 450 strong, commanded by Major Craig, late Major and Adintant to Gen. Burgoyne, escorted by a certain Dubois, and adheres and proposes no conference. a Frenchman of the name of Treville, who left Wilmington and went to Charleston about three weeks ago. The troops are escorted by the Blonde, of 36 guns; the Delight, of 16 guns: Otter, 16 guns, and two or three gallies, bearing some 18 pounders, 12 lbs. and 16 lbs. The whole fleet makes

I hat a small, unfortified town, unprotected by a single company of soldiers, and taken by surprise, should have surrendered, is scarcely a matter of wonder; but it is very astonish ing that Hooper should have omitted or suppressed so significant an incident as the "three huzzas."

Maclaine and other patriots were equally silent as to the important fact! The story is now heard for the first time in Is it not barely possible that Rutledge, mortified at the too ready submission of his own State, was glad to have oth

ers participate in the shame? Do not the records of the era create more than a suspicion that South Carolinians had a ready ear for reports discreditable to our people, and looked upon them, not with generosity and affection, but with jealousy? In a spirit of selfishness they were prompt to avail themselves of succor from North Carolina; but seldom made a grateful return. When the enemy attacked Sullivan's Island, a detachment of North Carolina Regulars aided Col. Thompson and his South Carolina Rangers to repel two several attempts at a lodgement upon the Island, while the other troops from North Carolina, if not actually engaged, rendered important service by their presence. The General, Lee, said of them: "I know not which corps I have the greatest reason to be pleased with, Mughlenberg's Virginians, or the North Carolina troops-they are both equally alert, zealous and spirited." Now, how did generous South Carolina requite the service? In a letter to Iredell, dated Dec. 17th. 1778, Hooper states: "Our troops go to the Southward never to return; a soldier made is a farmer lost; the amongst them, and by supplying wants which they can very humanely excite, they will entrap all our countrymen into their own Regiments." Gen. Chas. Lee, in a letter to the Board of Ordnance and War, Savannah, Aug. 24th, 1776, says: "If boats, wagons, horses, drugs, clothing, skins, necessaries-even little refreshments, such as fruit or garden stuff, are wanted for the soldiers, no price being regulated, the extortion is monstrous." "The Virginians and Mr. Cowan was one of the original directors, but resign-North Carolinians are so much out of temper with Charleston, on this head, that should it be again attacked, and the ed on account of a pressure of active business engageassistance of these troops be again requisite, I am afraid we ments which no longer exists.—Ib. shall find a dangerous repugnance in them to march, when ordered." Early in the war, the successive promotions in the Continental Line of Generals Moore and Howe, over So. Carolina rivals had excited the displeasure of that State.—

Now, are not these facts sufficient to convict South Carolises of the mask of life. Mr. Clingman of this State

Last week Mrs. Senator Gwynn gave a fancy dressed none of that sternness of character and angularity of manner that distinguished him in public. As a husband, he was tender, anxious, thoughtful, and gentle to a degree never exceeded; and this feature of character alone would have been conclusive protected. nians of unfriendly feeling to North Carolina? Are they not sufficient to set them aside as witnesses against North Carolina patriotism? But I care not to press this view of the subject. I, more charitably, simply suppose, that Rutledge, like all exiles in distress, was credulous, and too hastily listened to, and repeated an idle story.

Sume in the mask of like. Mr. Congressman of the 20th century. As no noble and exalted nature. He was as devoted, affectionate, and assidious a father as husband, an indefationate, and assidious a father as husband, an indefationate in the graph and assidious a father as husband, an indefationate in the subject in the s

Kansas appears to be dead as a door-nail, for the ession at least. We have no remarks now to make until the after funeral.

The House "adheres" to its amendment, by precisely the same vote as that by which it enacted it. To leave no stone unturned, the Senate will propose a conference, but without effect, we think. The object of the anti-Kansas men is attained by defeating its admission.-They are enabled to keep open the wounds of " Bleeding Kansas," the Republicans retain something to go upon in their next abolitionizing campaign at the North. The Southern opponents of the Administration seem to care little for results, so they can only inflict a wound upon use against the Administration be a red-hot bar of iron, sufficient to seer and paralyze their own arms, so they half as much as it is certain to do themselves.

made over this Lecompton affair, or over the admission State. of Kansas with the constitution framed at Lecompton Now, we are far from thinking that the members of the Lecompton convention were angels or their doings perfect. To tell the honest truth, we think that the most of them would bear watching, and not a few were scheming tricksters. But if Kansas is to be kept out and the country kept disturbed until a set of perfectly honest men can be chosen to a convention in that territory, then the admission of Kansas will be delayed until the day of judgment. There may be some horest public men in Kansas, but it is after a Kansas fashion, and the scale there is different from any thing known elsewhere. Lecompton was just as good as any crowd that can be got together if a dozen trials were made, and its antecedents were as good. Then why all the fuss? Simply this, that the Republicans avow their determination to admit no new years, the boon of Providence. State with a slave constitution;—that is the backbone of the opposition, and the little sattelites like Gilmer and ought to have sense enough to know it, and honesty enough to put their own course upon its real, true grounds. instead of sweltering through yards of newspaper declamation-heaps of words piled together to disguise the one fact of their conduct—that they are co-operating with the Black Republicans to carry out their avowed determination to admit no more slave States, and that they do this out of petty bitterness to the Democratic party, and out of a mean desire to crawl into power as the tail end of a Black Republican coalition.

The rejection of Kansas because of a slave constitu-

tion is the beginning of the end. We fear that end

must be one of two things-either disunion or uncondi-

tional submission. A cotemporary asks "will the South

submit?" What she will do we cannot sav-we know

National Foundry. We are pleased to bear witness to the zeal with which which cannon, etc., are to be cast and finished. The question of its location becomes one of immediate im- the most cation has since been placed at our disposal by a gentle- portance, and the claims of different points are urged the democratic party. man of this place, to whom the good fame of his native with all the zeal of the gentlemen in whose States or

these United States! Surely, never did any country on Here was necessarily renewed that intercourse which earth possess so many highly eligible, and, indeed, unri- had in former years in Tennessee been most friendly and walled sites for the establishment of a National Foundry.
Why, "out West," they have found a place where you second intimacy and mutual confidence and reliance constituted the second intimacy and mutual confidence and reliance constituted the second intimacy and mutual confidence and reliance constituted the second intimacy and mutual confidence and reliance constituted the second intimacy and mutual confidence and reliance constituted the second intimacy and mutual confidence and reliance constituted the second intimacy and mutual confidence and reliance constituted the second intimacy and mutual confidence and reliance constituted the second intimacy and mutual confidence and reliance constituted the second intimacy and mutual confidence and reliance constituted the second intimacy and mutual confidence and reliance constituted the second intimacy and mutual confidence and reliance constituted the second intimacy and mutual confidence and reliance constituted the second intimacy and mutual confidence and reliance constituted the second intimacy and mutual confidence and reliance constituted the second intimacy and mutual confidence and reliance constituted the second intimacy and mutual confidence and reliance constituted the second intimacy and mutual confidence and reliance constituted the second intimacy and mutual confidence and reliance constituted the second intimacy and mutual confidence and reliance constituted the second intimacy and second intimacy a valled sites for the establishment of a National Foundry. have only to plant Colt's Revolvers, and such is the time no one has less tolerance for that too prevalent richness of the soil, that in a year or two you can reap a tone of arroyant assumption, which seizes upon liberal crop of Dableren gaps, brass field pieces and thirteen inch mortars, all bored out and finished.

The soil up in the Deep River country is not quite qual to that in fruitfulness; but the stories of its richness if not so startling, are believed to be somewhat betthere is but one State worthy of the Carolina name—they ter authenticated. It will not grow cannon, but it will furnish all the materials in the greatest abundance, and of the best quality.

Climate, water-power, fuel, iron, building stone, timber, abundant supply of provisions, accessibility to friends these high-talking individuals have the power of keeping and freedom from attack by enemies, all commend Deep self in his conspicuous parliamentary service. The panup a certain show of speaking for the State, and the River. We trust that the efforts of our delegation may ic session, however, cannot be passed without a special notice. In this Mr. Benton sustained, aided by a few be successful in obtaining for this location the consideration due to it, but we confess we have our doubts. Virginia, or some Northern State may obtain it for some point far inferior to Deep River. But let us try.

Kansas in the House. learn that the Kansas bill from the Senate came again before the House on yesterday, and that this latter body and "insisting," that the first is the more peremptory

The bill has again gone to the Senate, which will certainly strike out the amendment and send the original the close of the long debate which had occurred on this bill back to the House. Things are at a dead lock. A famous resolve, shortly before the vote was to be taken,

and uncompromising form. As thus :- The House in-

pleasant state of things, surely. What the vote was upon the motion to adhere, we What the vote was upon the motion to adhere, we are not informed, but we presume there was little if any speech, referring back to the scene which had been enacted in the Senate chamber three years before, on the change from that by which the amendment now adhered adoption of Mr. Clay's memorable resolution of condemto, was adopted a week ago. It was promptly done, nation upon Gen. Jackson for the removal of the deposcertainly, as the bill was taken up in the House yesterday at 1 o'clock, and the despatch announcing the adherence of the House reaches us before dark, when the bill as amended had been sent to the Senate

We have little to say. Those who choose to felicitate hemselves upon the embarrassments of the Administration may do so, if a Free Soil triumph is welcome on these conditions .- Daily Journal, 9th inst.

WILMINGTON, CHARLOTTE & RUTHERFORD RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Directors of the above Company were in session here from Tuesday until vesterday afternoon. when they completed their labors in time to allow those at a distance to get off by the evening trains.

The Directors were mainly occupied with the financia arrangements necessary for the operations of the Company and the progress of the work. Questions of location were also acted upon. A line passing on the Northward instead of the Southward of the town of Wadesboro': also, the Depot at Charlotte was located on the North side, or at the North end of that town. A resolution was passed for letting out the contracts for all the grading between this place and Charlotte forthwith. They take advantage of the necessities of our men when they get will be mainly taken by stockholders, or worked out for the bonds of the counties at par. The Directors appear to be in good spirits, and think they will be able to send the locomotive up to the Pee Dee within the year 1859. We understand that a change has occurred in the directory by the resignation of P. K. Dickinson, Esq., and the appointment of R. H. Cowan, Esq., in his place.

The Belleville M. A. S. We understand that the Right Rev. Bishop Atk son administered the right of confirmation to a large number of persons vesterday, at the Episcopal church in

There were a number of persons baptized by sion in the forenoon. Rev. Mr. Andrews preached at the market-house

terday afternoon to a large concourse of people. The religious feeling appears rather to increase

We are under abligations to the Salisbury, N the Administration ;—they care little if the weapon they C., Banner, for the very kind and complimentary notice with which it has accompanied the insertion of our advertisement : also, to our South Carolina cotemporaries can only aim a blow at the Democracy,—even although of the Marion Star and Sumter Banner, both excellent that blow falls short of hurting the object of their hatred papers and good advertising mediums for those of our merchants who desire to lay their business claims before A great deal of talk of one kind or another has been the citizens of their respective sections of our sister

We ought to have stated before that the Salisbury Banner has been greatly enlarged and improved and is now still more worthy of patronage as a Democratic newspaper and an advertising medium.

From the Washington Union, 11th inst. Death of Mr. Benton.

Mr. Benton died at his residence in this city vesterday morning, after an illness of several days. The event was not unexpected by his family, and the country has ong been prepared for the announcement. Up to within a single day of his demise, he continued to labor at the great work he had undertaken—the Condensed Congressional Debates, which, we believe, he had nearly rought to a close. His age was extreme—we believe about seventy-five. And his life had been full of honors, the award of his fellow-men; so did he die full of

His disease was cancer in the bowels. He had ende red severe surgical treatment a few months before his death, and obtained temporary relief. His affliction reothers, who throw in their mite with Giddings & Co., turned upon him, however, in a more aggravated form, onght to have sense enough to know it, and honesty and resulted in a lingering and painful death. His intellect remained unimpaired to the end, and he made every arrangement and preparation for his demise with Roman fortitude.

The President hearing of the extreme illness of his ancient compect, called upon him on Friday evening.— The dying statesman declared afterwards his exceeding gratification at the visit. The interview is said to have peen protracted. Mr. Benton is said to have expressed 7th. his extreme solicitude for the condition of public affairs, 8th. and a painful sense of the imminent dangers which threaten the country. He is said to have exhorted the President to rely upon Divine support and guidance and not upon that of men, who would deceive him.

Mr. Benton was a native of North Carolina, where e was reared. His ancestors were among the leaders of the revolution. The family of Harts, from which he de sended on the maternal side, were among the early emi-grants from North Carolina who settled in Kentucky, under the name of Transylvania colony, and who were supporters of Daniel Boon. It was through this circumstance that Col. Benton was led to choose the West for We are pleased to bear witness to the zeal with which his home when he had grown to manhood and left the our Congressional delegation press the claims of Deep army. He established himself at Nashville, rather than River as the site of the proposed National Foundry, at in Kentucky, where he immediately rose to distinction at the bar. About the year 1815, he emigrated again, still westward, to St. Louis, Missouri. His senatorial want of such foundry has long been felt, and attempts life, which lasted for the unprecedented period of thirty have been made, at different times, to obtain some ac- years, commenced in 1820, when he was elected by the tion leading to its establishment. There seems to be no legislature of Missouri, anterior to the formal admission Wilmington, contained in a letter from Gov. Rutledge, longer any doubt that an institution of the kind will be of that State into the Union. His history since that event has been intimately interwoven with that of the re-produced in the April number of Russell's Magazine, put in operation at no distant day, and, of course, the country; and for twenty-five years constituted some of

> At the beginning of his senatorial career Col. Benton sat on the same committee (Military Affairs) with Gen. Jackson, of which they were both industrious and Surely, never was a country so rich in resources as valuable members, General Jackson being the chairman. intimate, but which had received an unhappy interrupof General Jackson's eventful and conspicuous public service. The early alienation was never alluded to between the two friends until one or two evenings before General Jackson's final departure from Washington for the Hermitage in March, 1838, when a very solemn and affecting conversation occurred, the nature of which we may readily conjecture, but which of course has never 2d. Best single Mule, Mr. Benton was a determined member of the opposi-

tion to Mr. Adams's administration during its whole term. He warmly supported General Jackson for the presidency, and was one of the main pillars of support to his two administrations. It is unnecessary to specify the particular occasions on which he distinguished himpowerful democratic debaters, among them our now President, the whole brunt of the tremendous attack by which General Jackson's administration was then assailed with a fury and powerful array of talent and eloquence never before or since witnessed in any legislative body. His services then rendered to the democratic By a telegraphic despatch from Washington City, we cause ranked him among the first intellects and statesmen of his age, and have placed his name among those 11th.

of our first American statesmen. before the House on yesterday, and that this latter body voted to "adhere" to its amendment, that is, to the Crittenden—Montgomery—Kiss-him-Giddings Gilmer Bill.

There seems to be this difference between "adhering" to its amendment, that is, to the Crittenden—Montgomery—Kiss-him-Giddings Gilmer Bill.

There seems to be this difference between "adhering" to its amendment, that is, to the Crittender Statesmen.

His controversy with Mr. Clay in the famous veto debate in 1832, affords, perhaps, as striking a specimen of his powers in the gladiation of debate as any that could be selected. If either knight in that celebrated encounter was borne worsted from the ground it was certainly not the democratic orator.

and uncompromising form. As thus:—The House insists, but asks for a committee of conference.—The House of popular eclat was, however, that of the expunging adheres and proposes no conference. without broaching the subject to a human being, moved in the Senate. It was the 17th of January, 1837, at that Col. Benton rose in his place, and-addressing himself to the chair, in the course of a brief and emphatic its, and to his own prophecy, then fearlessly hazarded, that that resolution should be expunged by the people name." Solitary and alone I set this ball in mo

> We believe that it was in 1851 that Mr. Benton retired from the Senate. During the last dozen years, though the mortal part has lingered amongst the living, yet has the esteem of our generation for him been chiefly retrospective, and been chiefly concentrated in the historical man as he was in the pride of intellect and in the prime of manhood.

> These later years of Mr. Benton's eventful life hav been appropriately devoted to registering the events of those in which his intellect and his fame were at their zeninth. His two great historical works, the Thirty Years' View and the Abridgment, though they may not be exempt from defects and blemishes, are valuable depositories of political knowledge, and the former will popularize a period of the bistory of our institutions that will exert as great an influence upon the destiny of our country as any of equal length through which it has yet

It would be superfluous to dwell upon the character of a man whose name and history are as familiar as household words among the American people. Of gigantic intellect, strong physical constitution and impos-ing presence, of inflexible will, undaunted courage, immense application, vast erudition, capacious memory, direct manner of thought, and nervous emphatic eloquenc—it was impossible that he should have lived under institutions like ours and failed to reach, and figure upon, the most conspicuous theatres of action—impossible that he could have failed to stamp the impress of his genius indelibly upon our public policy. The history of no public man of our country during the quarter of a century which intervened from 1820 to 1845 more closely interwoven with the history of our country than Mr. Benton's.

In private life, in the circle of his own family, Colonel

3d. For the largest crop of Corn produced upon one acre of upland, not less than 75 bushels per acre, 4th. For the largest crop of Corn produced upon one acre of low land, not less than 100 bushels per acre, 5th. For the largest crop of Corn produced upon 5 acres of upland, not less than 50 bushels per acre, 6th. For the largest crop of Corn produced upon 5 acres of low land, not less than 75 bushels per acre, 7th. For the largest crop of Wheat raised upon one acre, not less than 30 bushels, 8th. For the largest crop of Wheat raised upon five acres, not less than 25 bushels per acre, 9th. For the largest crop of Native Grass raised upon one acre of land, not less than 5,000 lbs., 10th. For the largest crop of Rice produced on one acre, not less than 60 bushels per acre, 12th. For the largest crop of Oats raised on one acre, not less than 40 bushels per acre, 12th. For the largest crop of Sweet Potatoes raised on one acre, not less than 400 bushels per acre, 14th. For the largest crop of Irish Potatoes raised on one-fourth of one acre (half to be dug,) not less than 100 Bushels on the 1 acre, 15th. For the largest crop of Turnips raised on one-fourth of one acre (half to be dug,) not less than 60 bushels per acre, 15th. For the largest crop of Turnips raised on one-fourth less than 800 bushels per acre, 15th. For the largest crop of Turnips raised on one-fourth less than 800 bushels per acre, 15th. For the largest crop of Turnips raised on one-fourth less than 800 bushels per acre, 15th. For the largest crop of Turnips raised on one-fourth less than 800 bushels per acre, 15th. For the largest crop of Turnips raised on one-fourth less than 800 bushels per acre, 15th. For the largest crop of Turnips raised on one-for the bushels per acre, 15th. For the largest crop of Turnips raised on fore-fourth less than 800 bushels per acre, 15th. For the largest crop of Turnips raised on one-form less than 800 bushels per acre, 15th. For the largest crop of Turnips raised on one-form less than 800 bushels per acre, 15th. For

bushels per acre, Exhibiters of the above crops must state in writing, in full o the Secretary at the time of entering the article for exhito the Secretary at the time of entering the article for exhibition, on what sort of land said crop was cultivated, how the land was prepared, what kind of manure used, at what time planted, &c., together with a certificate signed by two reliable witnesses, who saw the crop tested in the gathering, measuring, weighing, &c., of such portions of the crop as the rules require. Also, at least one fourth of a bushel of said crop must be on exhibition as a sample.

In all cases the land on which said crops are raised to be one body.
SAMPLE CROPS, (NORTH CARODINA.)

1st. Best variety of Corn for Bread, 2d. Best variety of Corn for Stock, Best variety of Wheat, Best variety of Sweet Potatoes, 5th. Best variety of Field Peas,
6th. Best variety of upland Cotton, six stalks,
7th. Best bushel of Rice,
8th. Best bushel of Oats, 9th. Best bushel of Rye, 10th. Best bushel of Irish Potatoes, Best variety of Grass Seed adapted to this region

of country for Hay,
Exhibiters of the above samples must in all cases present at least one bushel of the samples furnished, and also give to the Secretary a written statement of the kind of seed used, the kind of soil on which it was grown, how cultivated and when and how saved.
SINGLE SPECIMENS.

1st. For the largest Sweet Potatoe
2d. largest Irish Potatoe,
3d. largest Turnip,
4th. largest Pumpkin,
5th. largest People (abbage, largest Beet, tallest Cornstalk, tallest Cottonstalk, tallest Colewort, CATTLE, (NORTH CAROLINA.) FIRST CLASS.

Best Bull 3 years old and upwards to 8 years. 2d. Best Bull 2 to 3 years old,
3d. Best Cow 3 years old and upwards to 8 years,
4th. Best Heifer 2 to 3 years old, 5th. Best Bull Calf under 12 months old, 6th. Best Heifer Calf under 12 months old, SECOND CLASS. Durhams or Short Horns. Graduations and premiums as in first Class Cattle. Natives

and all other Cattle graded and prized in the same manner. Working Oxen.
1st. Best yoke under 8 years old, 1st. Best lot of not less than 2 Steers, 2d. Best single fat Steer, 3d. Best fat Cow, 4th. Best fat Heifer,

Milch Cows.

Best Milch Cow, giving not less than 12 quarts per day, 2d best, giving not less than 10 quarts, Quality as well as quantity to be taken into consideration o determine the best Cow, and the length of time the Cov will give milk, &c.

HORSES. FIRST CLASS WORK, &c. (NORTH CAROLINA.) Best Stallion, over Best Horse Colt, 3 Best Horse Colt, 2 Best Horse Colt, 1 year old. Best Mare 4 years old and under 10 years, Best Filly 3 years old,
Best Filly 2 " "
Best Filly 1 " "
Best Brood Mare with colt by her side,
Best Brood Mare with mule colt, SECOND CLASS, (N. C. RAISED.)
Best pair of Matched Horses, Best single Harness Horse, Best Saddle Horse, Best heavy Draught Horse,

JACKS AND JENNETS Best Jack with certificate approved by the Society, \$3
Best Jennet with certificate approved by the Scociety, 3
MULES, (N. C. RAISED.)

1st. Best Buck, Ewe and Lamb,
2d. Best pen fat Sheep not less than 5,
3d. Best sample Wool not less than two Fleeces, Best specimen of Honey Comb not less than 5 lbs., with en statement of the best method of managing the Best jar of strained Honey not less than 1 gallon HOUSEHOLD DEPARTMENT.

box Hard Soap, box Tallow Candles, loaf Light Bread, loaf Corn Bread, Loaf Cake, Sponge Cake, Pound Cake, Cup Cake, half bushel of Dried Apples, Peaches, Quinces, Figs, each, and largest collection of Jellies, Catsups

jar of Leaf Lard, not less than 5 lbs.

Preserves, Pickles, Jams, Syrups, Cor dial, &c., Superioar specimens of the above, each, 50 cts. Best specimen of Syrup from Chinese Sugar Cane,
half barrel Flour, made in Sampson Co.,
DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.

" Cotton do.,
" 5 yards Woolen Negro Cloth, Carpeting.
Stair Carpet, Hearth Rug, coverlet of Woolen or Mixed, comforts for Negroes, pair of Wool Socks, vards Wool Jane Diaper, Cotton Janes, coverlet of Cotton or mixed, pair Socks or Stockings, (linen,) pound Linen Sewing Thread, " Cotton 5 yards Flannel, NORTH CAROLINA MANUFACTURES.

Sheeting. Shirting, Cotton Mattress, Shuck "Moss "Hair "Plow Lines, For bale Cotton Yarn, all Nos. 10th. For best piece Carpeting, 10 yards or more, PORK AND BACON.

For the best specimen pickled Pork,

" lot of at least 4 Bacon Hams,

Exhibiters to deliver to the Secretary a writter full of the manner of preserving the article DAIRY, (SAMPSON COUNTY.) Best specimen of Butter, not less than 2 por Best specimen of Cheese, " " 5 A written statement of making, &c., to be deposited wi

SWINE.

Large Breed.

For the best Boar, over 1 year old,

"" with not less than 6 Pigs,

"best lot of Pigs, not less than 6, under 10 months old,

This class includes Berkshires, Leicestershires, Chesten

Second Class.—Small Breed.

For the best Boar, over 1 year old,

"" breeding Sow, over 1 year old,

"" breeding Sow, over 1 year old,

"" and not less than 6 Pigs,

"" and not less than 6 Pigs,

"" this class includes Suffolks, Essax, Neapolitan, Chinese,

Guiana and Snap-Dragons, and will be regarded chiefly for the best Boar.

Third Class.—Natives the Secretary.

Third Cass .- Natipes. best Boar, over 2 years old,
breeding Sow, and not less than 6 Pigs,
lot of Pigs, not less than six, under 8 mon
of Pork Hogs, not less than 5, POULTRY.
Best Shanghae Rooster and Hen,
Brahma Rooster and Hen,
half-blood Rooster and Hen,
Game Rooster.

4. "Game Rooster and Hen,
5. "Bantam Rooster and Hen,
6. "common Dunghill Rooster and Hen,
7. "pair of Geese,
8. "pair of Muscovy Ducks,
9. "pair of English Ducks,
10. "pair of Turkeys,
11. "pair of Pea Fowls,
12. Largest and best assortment of Poultry,
Other specimens not mentioned allowed the
ums as above.

th. Best collection of Pear Trees, not less than Por the orchard containing the greatest variuit Trees and Vines, not less than 50 kinds, with written lists of the kinds, and designations of ripening, growing in Sampson county, HORTICULTURE.

1st. For the best and greatest variety of Garden Vege-

2d. For the best and largest variety of Garden Seeds, of not less than 20 approved varieties,
MECHANICAL PREMIUMS. 1. For best wrought-iron one-horse mould board Plow
2. For best wrought-iron two horse mould board Plow
3. For best sub-soil Plow, For best cotton-scraper Plow,

For best cotton-scraper Plow,
For best Sweep,
For best Tooth Harrow,
For best Road Wagon,
For best two-horse Wagon,
For best Dump Cart, one-horse,
For best Ox Cart,
For best Ox Yoke and Bows,
For best mode for Farm Gate and Hinges,
For best Plaw gear for plantation use.

For best Plow gear for plantation use, For best Plow gear for plantation use,
 For best Thresher,
 For best Fan,
 For best Straw Cutter,
 For best Corn and Cob Crusher, (N. C.,)
 For best Corn Sheller,
 For best Grain Cradle,
 For best Seed Planter,
 For best Vegetable Cutter,
 For best stocked Plow, offered by a slave, with certificate from his master or overseer,
 For best Manure Fork.

23. For best Manure Fork,
24. For best portable Work Bench, with full set of plantation tools in a chest attached to the Bench,
25. For best three specimens of Printing by one individual in North Carolina.

26. For best set Turpentine Tools, 27. For largest and best collection of Farming and Menanical Tools, MANUFACTURES IN WOOD, IRON, &c. For the best Lathe for Wood, Best Screw Plate for Plantation use

2. Best Screw Flate for Flantation use,
3. Best rope-twisting machine * "
4. Best Secretary and Book-case of Southern wood,
5. Best Bedstead,
6. Best sett common Chairs, 7. Best Invalid Chair, Best tin or wire Safe Best Kitchen Table, with shelves and drawer, Best Window Sash and Blinds, Best Panel Door,

13. Best dozen cedar, cypress, juniper, or pine Buckets, . Best close Family Carriage, Best Buggy, Best Carriage Harness, 18. Best Buggy
19. Best Wagon
20. Best Saddle and Bridle, 21. Best pair Brogans, (Sampson,)
22. Best pair Boots,
23. Best Traveling Trunk and Valise, each, Best and largest collection of Leather, N. Carolina

tanned, each, 26. Best dozen Dressed Sheep Skins, 27. Best " " Goat Skins,
28. Best specimen plantation tanned Leather, for plantation use, 29. Best specimen of Southern-made Paint, of Southern

25. Best side of sole and Harness Leather, N. Carolina

materials, applied and dry
Best specimen of North Carolina Brick,
Best specimen of Sampson county Brick,
Best suit of Clothes made in North Carolina, of N. Carolina Goods,
Best suit of Homespun made in Sampson County,
Best Gents Hat made in North Carolina,

34. Best Genus Hat Hat 11.
35. Best Negro Hat PATCH WORK.

PATCH WORK.

Superior specimens of Patch Work and Tufting,
EMBROIDERY AND WORSTED WORK. For the best specimens of Framed Tapestry Work, Em-broidery, Needle Work, Straw, Wax and Shell Work,

FINE ARTS. 1. For the best Historical Painting in Oil, connected with the History of N. Carolina, 2. Best specimen of Animal Painting, 2. Best specimen of Animal Painting, N. C.
3. Best specimen Landscape "
4. Best specimen N. C. Fruit "
2. 5. Best specimen Fancy "
6. Best collection of Water Colors, EQUESTRIAN PERFORMANCE.
5. For the best Equestrian Performance by a Lady, a Silver Cons. worth

ver Cup, worth
For the 2d best Equestrain Performance by a Lady, a

Gold Pen and Pencil, worth

CULTIVATED FARMS.

For the best Cultivated Farm of not less than 50 acres under cultivation, to be determined by a Committee appointed for the purpose, whose duty it shall be to visit the Farms of competitors for the Premium and examine the condition of the Buildings, Fences, Stock of all kinds, Growing Crops, and every thing in reference to the convenience and comfort of a family living upon a Farm.

The Farm to be visited and examined in the latter part of the month of July, and a full description of the successful Farm written out by the visiting Committee for publication. Premium,

A Premium of Five Dollars will be given for the best Young Orchard of not less than 300 Fruit Trees of the best varieties. EXPERIMENTS AND ESSAYS.

For each of the best experiments on any of the following subjects, viz:
lst. Effects in profit or loss of the usual mode of saving
Corn Fodder, by stripping the green blades and cutting of the tops,
2d. Cost and effect of sub-soil plowing, under different circumstances of soil and subsoil,
3d. Action or non-action of Lime as a manure,
4th. Cost and effects of bone dust or Phosphate of

Lime as manure,
5th. Best series of comparative experiments in the The Awarding Committee will divide all articles into first, second and third best, when they deem advisable to award to second best half the amount allowed the first best, and a diploma to the third best.

Discretionary Premiums will be awarded by a Committee appointed for that purpose, in connection with the Executive Committee.

Premiums will not be awarded on any article which shall not be considered worthy, although there may not be any

not be considered worthy, although there may not be any competition.

E. L. PERKINS, Sec'y.

Bishop Atkinson's Appointments.
Sunday, April 18th, Scotland Neck.

20th, Jackson.

22d, Murfreesborough.

24th, Woodville, Bertie county.

25th, 3d Sunday after Easter, Windsor.

26th, P. M., Williamston. 28th, Plymouth. 29th, St. Luke's, Washington county. 30th, New Hope. May 1st, Columbia.

2nd, 4th Sunday after Easter, a. m., Pettigrew's Chapel; p. m., Lake Chapel.

4th, Gatesville.

5th, Lassiter's Chapel.

" 7th, Hertford.
" 8th, Woodville, Perquimans county.
" 9th, 5th Sunday after Easter, Elizabeth City. REMOVAL .- A. J. Steadman, Esq., announces that he has removed the publication of his Magazine to the city of Raleigh, and that the first number will make its appearance in May next.

Pursuant to a previous notice, the Democrats of Co-lumbus held a meeting at Whiteville, on April 6th, for the purpose of appointing delegates to meet those of Bla-den and Brunswick, in order to nominate a candidate for this Senatorial district, and on motion, F. George, Esq., was called to the chair, and A. F. Powell requested to act as secretary.

The chairman briefly explained the object of the meet The chairman briefly explained the object of the meeting, and forcibly pointed out the duty of unanimity and energetic action in the ensuing canvass.

1. L. Vail, Esq., then presented the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we recommend Whiteville, as the place, and the 2d Monday in May as a suitable time for holding a Democratic Senatorial District Convention,

and suggest to the Democracy of Bladen and Brunswick and suggest to the Democracy of Bladen and Brunswick the propriety of appointing delegates to meet those of Columbus for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Senator in the next Legislature.

On motion of O. H. Powell, Esq., two delegates were appointed in each election precinct in the county, viz:

J. H. Gore, W. K. Gore, W. J. Stanly, Jno. Mills, J. P. Lee, Jas. Beach, A. J. Baldwin, J. W. Rouse, O. H. Powell, D. F. Williamson, These J. Veill W. H.

H. Powell, D. F. Williamson, Thos. L. Vail, W. H. Toon, A. J. Butner, and J. C. Pridgen.

The chairman and secretary were also, on motion, dded to the above de

On motion of J. W. Ellis, it was.—

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be forwarded to the Wilmington Journal, with the request that they be published. Whereupon the meeting adjourned F. GEORGE, Ch'n. A. F. POWELL, Sec'y.

Hen. Themas H. Henter—Premature Anneurocement

of the Death.

Washington, April 9.—The announcement in the
House this afternoon of the death of Hon. Thomas H.
Benton, was premature. He is still alive, though in a sinking condition. Refere the members separated, a letter was read, dated yesterday, written by Mr. Benton to Messra. Houston and Jones, of Tennessee, saying that in the event of his death, he expressly desired no notice to be taken of it. There was no rule in either Hense to justify such proceedings, and besides it was contrary to his convictions many years ago expressed.

Homas 'Hilking'.'

Thomas J. Chandles, No. 143 Phoenix street.

John Ehrst, Race street above Second.

Personally appeared before me, (one of the Aldermen of the City of Philadelphia.) H. N. Sperry, who being duly affirmed, doth depose and say, that the facts set forth in the shove certificate are true in every particular.

Sworn and subscribed this 6th day of June, 1857.

The "Elixir" is sold in hottles, at 61 00 each, or 6 bottles for \$6 00. Also Dr. Williams' (Cinchonara,' for the mostive ours of Arme, Chill and Faver, &c. Proprietor, JAMES WILLIAMS, M. D., Chemist and Parmacuetist, No. 4 South SEVENTH street, Philadelphia.

March, 10th, 1868

There Days For the State Annive of the

from Liverpool on the 27th March, arrived here this afternoon. Her advices are not of special importance.

The Anglo Saxon, from Portland, arrived at Liverpool on the 25th ultimo.

The proceedings of Parliament since the Anglo Saxon, from Portland, arrived at Liverpool on the 25th ultimo.

the Indian do not contain much of interest to American readers. The government had introduced its Indian features of which are like those of Lord

Palmerston's but the details differ considerably.

The appointment of Marshal Pelissier as ambassador at London gave general satisfaction.

A Madrid telegram says that the government had introduced into the Cortes the project of a law abolishing lavery in the Spanish territories. There have been several changes in the English diplo-atic service, and among them Mr. Crampton is to go

Watt, the British engineer, who had been imprisoned at Naples, had arrived in England. Parkes has been liberated on bail. Mr. Roebuck, in Parliament, had moved the abolition

of the vice royalty of Ireland. It was negatived by the previous question. The Times' Paris correspondent believes that Peli ier is a warm partisan of the English alliance.

The frigate Niagara, on her passage out, run on several occasions over 300 miles in twenty-four hours. It is reported that Alsop has offered to surrender, provided the government will be at the cost of his defence.

The British exports for February had decreased more than £2,000,000 compared with last year.

It is supposed that most of the India loan will be taken by the joint stock banks and insurance companies;

biddings range about 98 per £100. The supply of money is abundant. The applications to the Bank had not increased. On Friday there was a better demand, and an open market for discount at 2½ a 2½; terms on long paper had advanced to 4 and even 6 per cent.

From the London News, March 24.

The Atlantic Telegraph. The United States frigate Niagara has arrived at Plymouth. This vessel is to take part in the laying down of the Atlantic telegraphic cable; an event which is expected to take place as early in June as the necessary preparations will admit of. H. M. ship Agamemnon is already in her position in the Keyham steam basin at Davenport; and the coiling of 50 miles of the cable on her upper deck has thus far been accomplished. The Niagara will be laid in dock nearly alongside of the abandoned powder magazine at Keyham, the use of the magazine having been granted to the Atlantic Telegraph Company ever since last August, when the accident to the cable occurred. The new issue of capital authorized at the meeting of shareholders on the 18th ult. has been taken up to a considerable extent by the existing holders; and we understand that sufficient funds have been provided to pay for the additional length of three hundred miles of cable which the directors in their report considered it desirable to take to sea this year. This additional three hundred miles will make the total length to be taken out for this year's operations, 2,865 miles. It is hoped, however, that, if the weather be favorable, a large proportion of the provision for "slack" will be

St. Joseph, (Mo.,) April 6.—An arrival from Fort Kearney on the 30th states that Brigham Young had notified Colonel Johnson to leave the Territory on the 10th of March, or he and his command would be annihilated. Young had tendered Johnson a supply of provisions, the informer met a supply-train of one hundred and sixty wagons at the Little Blue. The Indians on

Purchase of Mount Vernon. RICHMOND, April 9.—A contract was formally entered into on the 6th instant by the ladies of the Mount Vernon Association for the purchase of the Washington \$2 estate.

the route were peaceable.

Passage of the Deficiency Bill_Kansas Committee of Washington, April 9th.—A better spirit rules the House. The deficiency bill tabled yesterday by 18 majority, was carried to-day by fourteen, a change of thirty-two votes. A paper was going the round to-day to ake the anti-Lecompton democrats pledge themselves in writing to vote against a committee of conference.-The wise ones avoided the trap door, and the committee

will be appointed. REVIVAL IN ROME.—The revival has extended to the Papal power itself. A large number of American and and English travellers in Rome—chiefly women—have become powerfully affected by the teachings of the Catholic faith.

DYSPEPSY, INDIGESTION, DYSPEPSY. MORBID SENSIBILITY OF THE STOMACH AND

Nausea, Headache, Vertigo, Dimness of Sight, Debility of the Nervous Sys Hypochondria, Jaundice, e, with frequent belching of wind ion and uneasiness of the bornels Burning sensation at the pit of the stomach Liver Complaint, Oppression after eating Palpitation of the Hear

Palpitation of the neurs, Pain in the pit of the stomach, or towards the right side Sallowness of complexion,
Depression of spirits and irritability of temper, &c.,
Have in many cases defied the skill, heretofore, of the best
medical practitioners in the world, and many cases have
been abandoned as incurable.
Dr. J. WILLIAMS, Chemist and Pharmaceutist, after

been abandoned as incurable.

Dr. J. WILLIAMS, Chemist and Pharmaceutist, after studying closely the practice of Drs. Abernethy and J. Johnson, England and observing the nature of the disease in all its stages, during a sojourn in the Southern and western portion of the United States, where it prevails to a greater extent than elsewhere, procured from South America, certain roots and herbs, from which he prepared an "Elixir;" which, after eighteen years' use in private practice, has proved itself more efficacious in the cure of Dyspepsy, than any medicine that has ever been prepared in any age or any clime, for the same purpose.

Having submitted it, with an explanation of its components to a number of Physicians of Philadelphia, among whom were the late Drs. Joseph Hartshorne, and J. C. Morton, it has received their entire approval, and many of the Medical Faculty are now not only prescribing it for their patients, but are using it themselves personally, and in their families. As a tonic, it is unequalled, and its properties are of so invigorating a nature, that it is given with perfect safety and success to the most tender infants.

The "Elixir" is very gradual, but certain in its action upon the organs of digestion, the increased secretions of the liver, pancreas and mucous membrane of the stomach, and requires that only one dose be taken in twenty-four hours!; for confirmed Dyspepsy can only be cured by gradually restoring the organs of digestion to a healthy state. The great

requires that only one dose be taken in twenty-four hours, for confirmed Dyspepsy can only be cured by gradually restoring the organs of digestion to a healthy state. The great success met with in curing the most aggravated cases of Dyspepsy, accompanied sometimes with a high grade of hypochondriasis, has established the most unbounded confidence in the curative properties of this "Elixir," in corroboration of which read the following testimonials.

ATTESTATION.—We, having used Williams' "Anti-Dyspeptic Elixir," with the most perfect satisfaction and success, take great pleasure in recommending it to all persons suffering with Dyspepsy, as we are fully convinced of its most estimable qualities, in restoring the digestive powers, removing all pains and uneasiness, and imparting a healthy tone to the stomach:—

John R. Penrose, 34 South Wharves: Casper Morris. Telegraphy of the discontinuation of the stomach:—

one to the stomach :—

John R. Penrose, 34 South Wharves; Casper Morris, Ta-

John R. Penrose, 34 South Wharves; Casper Morris, Tacony; Thomas Allibone, President of Bank of Pennsylvania; Abner Eimes, Market street above Sixth; Edward H. Rowley, No. 14 North Wharves; Michael Dunn, Superintendent Merchants' Exchange; Haunah Stiles, Frankford Road; Hannah Webb, 28 Filbert street; H. N. Sperry, 12 Edward street; Lawrence Newbold, No 396 Chesnut street, Philadelphia. Wm. Yard, 6 City Row; Rudolph L'Arni, 267 Broadway; H. N. Winans, 34 Water street, New York. The list of names could be extended to almost any length, but the foregoing is deemed sufficient.

but the foregoing is deemed sufficient.

Testimoney of H. N. Sperry, who was abandoned as incurated and the sufficient of the suffered so much from Dyspepsy, that I became to 1854, I suffered so much from Dyspepsy, that I became completely prostrated, both in mind and body, and at length became so weakened I could not attend to my business, and was sinking into a decline, and it was believed I never could recover; the best medical aid was procured for me, and every means resorted to without any relief, till I was advised to use your "Elixir," and from the time I began taking it I gradually improved till I was completely restored to health. The dreadful sufferings I endured from Dyspepsy I cannot describe; but I am confident that without the use of your "Elixir," I should be in my grave. I assert that I solemnly believe your "Elixir" has saved me from an early death. I continue now in the enjoyment of most excellent health.

H. N. SPERRY, June 6th, 1857 No. 1104 N. Third street, Philadelphia. We, the undersigned, have known Mr. H. N. Sperry for We, the undersigned, have known Mr. H. N. Sperry for several years, and take pleasure in stating that his assertion can be perfectly relied on, and that we ourselves know that he has been wonderfully restored to health from the brink of the grave; and we believe, as he asserts, solely by the use of Dr. Williams' "Elixir."